



BOROUGH OF STRETFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1962

Including the Report of the

Chief Public Health
Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
STRETFORD.
TRAFFORD PARK 2101.



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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. SHARPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.
(Divisional Medical Officer, Health Division No. 16,
Lancashire County Council)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

BARBARA M. KNIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(retired 31-5-62)

MARJORIE T. DARE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

BARBARA J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(resigned 2-3-62)

PHOEBE J. M. ARMSTRONG, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H.
(part-time)

R. R. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
(resigned 13-8-62)

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(commenced 2-7-62)

Dental Officers :

(Lancashire County Council)

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

J. OGDEN, B.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Director :

***J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A. (London)**

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

***A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.**

District Inspectors, 1962 :

***†J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B.**

***†S. W. HOGG, C.S.I.B.**

***†G. C. TAYLOR, C.S.I.B.**

***F. G. ORNSBY-DOBSON, C.S.I.B.**

***W. H. CALVERT, C.S.I.B.**

Meat Inspector :

***J. HAMNETT, C.S.I.B.**

*** Certified Meat and Food Inspectors.**

† Certified Smoke Inspector.

Health Visitors/School Nurses :

Mrs. N. M. BESSANT	Mrs. E. JONES
Miss K. BELL	Mrs. C. LYNCH
(commenced 1-10-62)	
Miss G. DAVIS	Mrs. J. H. MOYES
Miss K. FRYER	Miss S. McGAHAN
Mrs. B. HAGUE	Miss F. SHARPLES
Miss E. J. STANLEY	

T.B. Visitor :

Mrs. H. A. SAVAGE (Part time)

Domiciliary Midwives :

Miss A. EDWARDS	Mrs. J. McKENNA
Mrs. M. GILLIGAN	Miss M. A. THOMPSON
Miss A. F. SABINA	Miss P. FLETCHER
(commenced 2-1-62)	(commenced 5-1-62)
(resigned 30-11-62)	

District Nurses :

Mr. K. A. BARON	Miss M. LAYCOCK
Miss M. BEDDOW	Mrs. M. MOORHOUSE
Mrs. W. DABBS	Miss G. RONSON
Mrs. M. JORDAN	Mrs. M. WEBSTER
	(commenced 2-7-62)

Chief Clerks :

Public Health

C. B. WARDLE

Delegated Health and Welfare Services

M. H. HODGETT

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Stretford for the year 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Borough at mid-year 1962 at 60,610 compared with an estimate of 60,700 for the previous year. The census population 1951 was 61,874.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,204 of which 600 were male and 604 female giving a birth rate of 18·9 per thousand of the estimated population. This is a considerable increase on the rate for the previous year which was 16·8 per thousand of the population and is above the national average ; the rate for England and Wales being 18 per thousand population. Of the 1,204 live births 123 were illegitimate, giving a ratio of illegitimate to legitimate births of 1 to 10. This shows a marked increase on the ratio for 1961 which was 1 to 14·5 when there was a total of 74 illegitimate births.

The number of still births recorded was 20 giving a still birth rate per thousand total births of 16·3. The still birth rate for England and Wales was 18·1 per thousand total births.

Death Rate

The adjusted death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 13·7 which is a little above the rate for England and Wales which was 11·9 per thousand population.

During the year 687 deaths were registered, 380 males and 307 females.

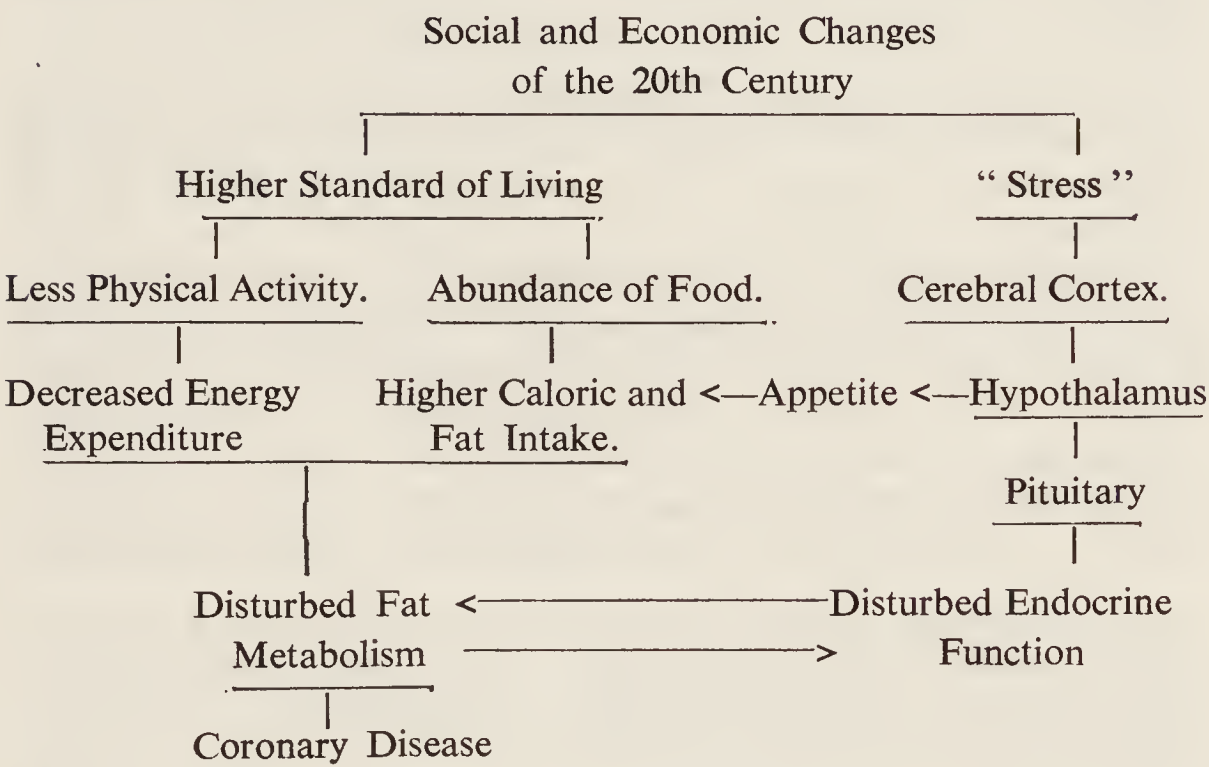
As may be seen from the statistical table listing the causes of death the main terminal diseases were again cardio-vascular conditions and cancer. There were 141 deaths from all forms of cancer as against 143 for 1961, and although cancer of the respiratory system showed a slight decrease for the second year in succession this was still the most frequent site to cause death, and accounted for 23 per cent of the total number of deaths from malignant disease.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were responsible for a total of 300 deaths, and by far the most important killer in this group was coronary thrombosis not only because it accounted for 110 deaths, but also because of its pre-deliction for attacking the middle-aged male.

During this century there has been a great increase in the number of deaths attributable to coronary artery disease and whilst this may be partly due to improved diagnosis there is no doubt that there has been a real increase in the incidence of the disease particularly amongst the so called more affluent nations of North Western Europe and North America.

The causes of this increase is by no means certain but the numerous surveys undertaken show that there is a well marked occupational and class incidence in Great Britain. The disease is much more likely to occur in members of certain occupations, e.g. Business Executives, Legal and Medical professions, etc., than among agricultural workers and miners. Psychological 'stress,' emotional tension, and lack of exercise have all been named as contributory causes, and there is good evidence to suggest that a high intake of certain fats, e.g. animal fats and hydrogenated vegetable oils may be an important factor in the production of the disease.

The following scheme modified from that produced by Oliver & Boyd summarises contemporary medical thought on the subject.



Maternal Mortality Rate

For the second year in succession no maternal death occurred in the Borough.

Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate for 1962 was 27 per thousand live births, which is a considerable improvement on the rate for the previous two years but it is still somewhat above the average rate for England and Wales of 21·4 per thousand live births.

Of the 32 infants who died during the year, 19 died during the first week of life, 5 being premature births.

Infectious Diseases

No case of Diphtheria has been notified within the Borough during the last eleven years which is a striking testimony to the preventive measures taken against the disease. Outbreaks of the disease elsewhere during the year serve as a reminder that it has not been completely eliminated and emphasise the need for increased efforts by all concerned to see that every child is fully protected by immunisation against this serious illness.

The schedule of immunisation and vaccination which has been adopted keeps the number of injections to a minimum consistent with adequate protection against those diseases

known to be most dangerous. All children ought to be safeguarded against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and this can easily be arranged either by the family practitioner or through the child welfare centre.

The last case of acute Poliomyelitis to occur in the Borough was notified in 1958, and this would seem to indicate that the immunisation campaign which commenced in 1956 may be affecting the necessary control, but one must be rather cautious in drawing conclusions too hurriedly from what is after all, a relatively small statistical group. Nevertheless it may well be significant that this is the longest period of complete absence of the disease in the area since the pre-war years. "The price of safety is eternal vigilance" and it is essential that all parents play their part by ensuring that their children receive a full course of vaccine against this crippling disease.

One outbreak of food poisoning was dealt with during the year involving twenty-one cases. The casual organism was identified as *Clostridium Welchii* and the source of the outbreak traced to a school canteen.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The implementation of the Council's Clean Air policy based on the Clean Air Act made satisfactory progress during the year. One smoke Control Area became operative, a second was awaiting confirmation whilst the detailed Survey of premises comprising a third area was completed by the end of the year. Two Areas were in operation at the end of the year.

The progressive designation of smoke control areas is beginning to make a real contribution to healthier living, the full effect of which will not be apparent for many years, and will of course be most noticeable in succeeding generations.

The serious pollution of the atmosphere by the domestic chimney has again been demonstrated, if further demonstration was necessary, by the statistical evidence produced by the various recording apparatus used throughout the Borough. These recordings show that there is a higher level of smoke pollution in certain residential districts than there is in the heavily industrialised sector of Trafford Park. This of course is mainly due to the low level of smoke emission from the household chimney, compared to the higher level emission from factory stacks, but has also been contributed to by the control exercised over industrial boiler plant and furnaces and the high measure of co-operation received from industrialists in the effort to reduce pollution.

HOUSING

The system of dealing with applications for re-housing on medical grounds whereby a confidential report is received by your Medical Officer of Health from the family doctor of the applicant, has worked well during the year and I am grateful for the co-operation I have received from the medical practitioners in the area.

During the year 267 cases were dealt with of which 208 or 77 per cent. warranted some degree of priority on health grounds. The number of families approved for re-housing during the year on health grounds was 39.

The year saw the opening of two extremely valuable special housing schemes for the elderly.

These schemes known as Lostock Court and Cavendish Court are of imaginative architectural design, and lay-out, and have been erected by the Borough Council, in conjunction with the Local Welfare Authority Lancashire County Council, who provide grant aid on a unit-accommodation basis.

Lostock Court provides 44 flats with a resident Warden, communal rooms and facilities for social intercourse. Each flat is connected directly with the Warden's quarters by a push bell system so that each resident can readily summon assistance should the need arise.

Cavendish Court has 25 accommodation units with similar communal facilities to Lostock Court, and is also provided with a resident Warden.

The selection of tenants, which as a condition of grant must be approved by the Divisional Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council, proved to be no easy task. Over 600 elderly applicants for re-housing who had previously been allocated some degree of medical priority were visited and an assessment made of need and suitability for this special housing accommodation. To get the priorities right was a formidable task, but the final approval of course was a responsibility of the Housing Committee.

The obvious success of these two schemes since their inception has underlined the need for further housing of this type, especially with the very large waiting lists of aged persons who are at present living in far from suitable accommodation within the Borough.

The communal facilities are well used, and obviously greatly enjoyed by the residents, who have in effect a club on their doorstep. Since the majority are considerably restricted by physical handicaps, the incorporation of facilities for meeting fellow residents afford an amenity which would otherwise be unavailable to them especially during the long winter months.

It seems reasonably certain that these combined special housing schemes are the main answer to the future re-housing needs of the aged and, if implemented on a suitable scale, should curtail the need for Hostel accommodation in the years ahead. One would like to think that they could eventually replace Hostel provision completely, since communal living is considered by most people to be a last resort. This is unlikely to take place in the foreseeable future, since there will always be a number of elderly citizens who require more support than could be given by this special type of accommodation, but it is certain that these numbers can be greatly reduced by the provision of further accommodation of this character.

The Housing Committee is to be congratulated on two very fine schemes the success of which will be a stimulant to them to go ahead with further similar development.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

1962 was the second year that the Borough Health Committee was responsible for the administration of the personal health and welfare services delegated to it by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1958.

It was a year mainly of consolidation with moderate expansion in certain services.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The number of expectant mothers attending the antenatal clinics increased from 443 in 1961 to 503 during the year under review, and there was a similar proportional increase in the attendances at the relaxation classes run in conjunction with the antenatal clinics. Two hundred and nine expectant mothers attended these classes, and in addition to receiving instruction in relaxation exercise, they were taught the basic anatomical, and physiological principals of pregnancy, and the simple mechanics of labour. A feature of the teaching was the introduction during the year of the film "To Janet A Son" which was shown at regular intervals. This admirable film shows in a simple, instructive and non-technical fashion

the care of the expectant mother and the birth of her baby. The opportunity was taken to try to assess the viewers' reaction to this film, and this was found to be practically universally favourable. Invitations have recently been extended to expectant fathers to attend the showing of the film but this has not met with any great response to date. It may be that a special showing of the film in the evening to a male audience might meet with more success.

The Child Welfare Centres continued to be well attended during the year ; 771 infants under the age of one year attending. This is approximately three-quarters of all the children born within the Borough during the year, which indicates that these centres have still a lot to offer the mother with young children. Attendances fall off rather drastically after the child reaches its second birthday, and although this is perhaps understandable it is nevertheless unfortunate, since I am sure the welfare centre can make a valuable contribution to the health of the child and the peace of mind of the parents up to the age of school entry.

The average attendances by all children at each clinic session throughout the year was 45.6 per cent compared with 43.0 per cent. for the previous year.

There was a considerable drop in the uptake of certain national welfare foods during the year, notably, cod liver oil, which dropped from 2,636 bottles in 1961 to 1,289 in 1962, orange juice which dropped from 15,970 bottles to 9,140 bottles, and Vitamin A & D tablets which showed a decrease from 2,373 packets in 1961 to 1,226 packets during the year under review. It is difficult to estimate how much this falling off in consumption of Vitamins A, D and C is counter-balanced by supplies from other sources. If this is not so it would appear that the intake of these vitamins in previous years was somewhat excessive since there is no clinical evidence at present of deficiency amongst the children attending the infant welfare centres. The position, however, requires to be watched rather carefully.

The four day nurseries within the Borough providing 146 places for pre-school children continued to have considerable waiting lists, but it must be emphasised that no mother with legitimate priority claims is asked to wait. All social cases are admitted without delay since this after all is the main reason for such a service. It will be noted from the statistical tables that approximately 60 per cent. of all children admitted to the nurseries were admitted for social reasons.

The recruitment of trained staff for the nurseries has been an increasing difficulty during the year, and the senior staff at each nursery are worthy of high commendation for the standard of service maintained under very trying staff difficulties for lengthy periods.

At times certain nurseries have had less than half their establishment of trained staff, and although every effort is made to alleviate the position by the appointment of untrained assistants, this can only be done to a limited extent, and of necessity throws an ever increasing burden of responsibility on the few remaining trained personnel. It would appear that there are an insufficient number of trained nursery nurses to meet the demand at present, and it is sincerely hoped that the recent changes in the training scheme will produce an adequate supply in the future. These changes, however, can have no great effect for another two years, and it may be that the Committee will have to reconsider the hours of opening, since it appears that a number of potential recruits have been lost due to the fact that they are expected to commence duty at 7.30 a.m. This compares unfavourably with adjoining authorities who do not open their nurseries until 8 a.m.

The number of unmarried mothers for whom arrangements were made for admission to mother and baby homes showed a very marked increase from the previous year, twenty two being admitted compared with nine during 1961.

The increased use of this service reflects the general increase in the illegitimate birth rate during the year, but has also been influenced by the increased publicity regarding the availability of the service by Health Visitors and Welfare Workers. The age of the unmarried mother at the time of admission to the home is probably of interest. Of the twenty two admissions fifteen were in the teen-age group, seven being twenty years or over. Of the fifteen girls under the age of twenty, three were nineteen, three were eighteen, two were seventeen, four were sixteen, two were fifteen and one was fourteen.

Midwifery Service

The establishment of domiciliary midwives provides for the employment of six midwives but it is only for short periods, during the year that the full complement of staff was employed. At the end of the year five midwives were employed and since then the staffing position has deteriorated still further. Recently the recruitment of part-time midwives has had to be considered in order to avoid a break-down of the service. Part-time workers can only undertake the domiciliary visiting

of mothers discharged early from hospital and relieve the full-time worker of some of their clinic sessions. It can be seen, therefore, that this is not a satisfactory answer to the problem, but a short time expedient. It means in effect that the full time staff get an ever-increasing load leading to the inevitable vicious circle : more work—greater tendency to breakdown or transfer to less arduous duties—fewer midwives. This serious staffing problem can only be solved at national level and there is very little one can do locally except “ patch and prop.”

It will be noted from the statistical tables that there were 337 domiciliary confinements within the Borough during the year, all of which were attended by domiciliary midwives. These domiciliary births formed 27 per cent of the total number of live and still births belonging to the Borough.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The number of vaccinations against Smallpox carried out during the year showed a great increase over the figure for the previous year. Whereas in 1961 totals of 543 primary vaccinations and 93 re-vaccinations were achieved the corresponding totals in 1962 were 3,249 and 2,854. The increase in numbers was, of course, entirely due to the publicity which this major disease received as a consequence of introduction of smallpox into the country and the outbreak in the Bradford area.

In my report for 1961 I expressed my views on the continuing need for protection against smallpox by primary vaccination in early childhood, and I have heard or read nothing since to alter the viewpoint expressed.

There was also a better response to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus immunisation during the year as a perusal of the tables will show when compared with those for the previous year, but the position is still not satisfactory, especially in the infant age group, where less than 60 per cent. completed a full course of immunisation. Every effort must continue to be made to encourage parents to have their children fully protected against these diseases.

During the early part of the year Sabin vaccine which is administered orally became available for protection against poliomyelitis. This vaccine, which protects against the three types of the disease, is easily administered by giving the prescribed dose on sugar lumps, or in the case of young babies in the form of a syrup. The full course consists of three

doses at intervals of 4 to 8 weeks and because of its blocking action to virus penetration of the gut, as well as the production of an adequate antibody response within the body, offers a very real chance of eradicating the disease from the community. A total of 8,863 children completed a full course during the year.

Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care

Health Education

The staff of the department was continuously engaged during the year in Health Education activities. The main burden of this service rests on the Health Visiting branch who carry enlightenment on health matters into the homes of the people and who engage in group teaching of health topics in the various infant welfare centres. In addition Mothercraft training is undertaken in a number of secondary girls' schools and an annual prize is awarded to the pupil who gains the highest number of marks in the examination set at the end of the course. This prize, known as the "Alice Milne Memorial Prize" commemorates one of the pioneer health visitors in this field within the Borough. The standard achieved by the majority of girls taking the examination is most encouraging and indicates the quality of the teaching and the interest displayed by the pupils.

Throughout the year numerous health educational talks have been given to organisations within the Borough by Medical Officers, Health Visitors and others on a diversity of subjects including :--Fluoridation of Water Supplies, Home Accidents, Food Hygiene, Smoking and Lung Cancer, Mothercraft, Dental Hygiene, Nutrition, Vaccination and Immunisation.

Literature and posters have been distributed and exhibited on all suitable occasions.

During November a most successful Health Exhibition was staged to mark the centenary year of the Health Visiting Service. The health visiting staff have to be congratulated on the quality of this exhibition and thanked for their enthusiasm and dilligence in finding and shaping so effectively, the mass of material illustrating practically every facet of the Health and Welfare Services.

Laundry Service

The Laundry service which is intended to meet the needs of the patient suffering from a serious chronic illness who is

being nursed at home. These patients are carefully selected. They are usually doubly incontinent and require a supply of linen which is not otherwise available to them, and laundry facilities which are not available through the usual commercial channels.

In practice it has been found to be a most valuable service permitting patients to be nursed in their own homes who would otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

During the year the service was provided for 44 patients involving a total of 434 case weeks. Thirty-nine of the 44 patients received the service free of charge.

Chiropody Service

This service which is provided free to the aged, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, is staffed by part-time chiropodists who work on a sessional basis at the infant welfare centres. Transport is provided where necessary to take patients for treatment, and domiciliary treatment is available for the housebound.

Due to increasing demand four additional sessions were made available during the year bringing the total number of sessions to twenty per month.

During the year 569 patients received a total number of 1,743 treatments compared with 460 patients and 1,341 treatments during the previous year.

Home Help Service

As was anticipated this service continued to expand during 1962 and at the end of the year one full-time Home Help and 179 part-time Home Helps (an equivalent of 83 full-time Home Helps) were employed. This was an increase of 20 full-time Home Helps over the previous year. A total of 500 homes received help from this service compared with 424 during 1961.

As in previous years the service was mainly deployed in helping the elderly infirm, there being a total of 402 patients in this category, most of whom because of their meagre means received the service without payment. Nineteen mothers confined at home received assistance and there is no doubt that many more would and should avail themselves of the service if they were able to meet the full charge which they are usually assessed to pay.

It has often been argued with some justification that there is a sound case for a reduction of charges in domiciliary confinement cases in order to encourage expectant mothers in suitable cases to have their babies at home.

Welfare Services

Welfare Services provided under Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 showed steady expansion during the year. The number of permanently handicapped persons who had applied for registration numbered 135 at the end of the year, an increase of twenty.

Alterations and adaptations were carried out at the houses of four handicapped persons during the year in an attempt to mitigate the effects of their disabilities. These adaptations were carried out without charge to the applicant.

The number of domiciliary visits made for instruction in occupational therapy was 850 and the attendance at the domiciliary centre which is held weekly rose by an additional thirteen to a total of thirty persons.

During the year the Welfare Services for Blind and Partially Sighted Persons in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948 were delegated to the Borough Council with effect from the 1st April, 1962.

A detailed description of the scheme is contained in the body of the report along with an account of the work undertaken on behalf of this category of handicapped persons.

In conclusion, I should like to record my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year and in the preparation of this report.

Last, but by no means least, to you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Health Committee, I offer my most sincere thanks for your encouragement, kindness and forbearance during the year.

I have Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

WM. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1962

Area (Statute Acres)	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1962	60,610
(Census, 1951)	61,874
(Census, 1931)	56,791
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (end of 1962), according to Rate Books (estimated)	18,875
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1951) ...	17,321
Persons per acre	17.18
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1951)	19,445
Rateable Value	£1,139,532
Product of 1d. Rate	£4,632

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

Live births	{	Legitimate	...	M.	F.	Total
		Illegitimate	...	543	538	1,081
				57	66	123
Total		...	...	<u>600</u>	<u>604</u>	<u>1,204</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted)	18.9
Still Births	20
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	16.3
Deaths	687
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted)	13.7

The crude death rate of 11.3 per 1,000 population, after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1.21 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 13.7 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 11.9 per 1,000.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	None
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	26·6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	25·9
Illgitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32·5
Death Rate of infants under 4 weeks of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births	16·6
Death rate of infants under 1 week of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births	15·8
All infants per 1,000 total (live and still) births...	31·9
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	141
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ...	5

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 60,610, as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1962.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962

Registrar-General's Classification.

						Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	2	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	2	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	10	6
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	29	3
12.	„ „ breast	...	...	...	...	—	13
13.	„ „ uterus	...	...	...	...	—	6
14.	„ „ (other sites)	...	...	...	...	44	30
15.	Leukaemia, alleukaemia	...	...	...	...	5	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	45	40
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	66	44
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	7
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	18	47
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	18	14
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	6	5
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	7	18
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	44	29
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	4	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	5	3
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	3	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	5	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	5	5
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	26	21
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	10	3
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	4	1
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	5	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	1	1
	All causes	...	...	...	...	380	307
						687	

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1962

Stretford	...	...	74
Longford	...	...	112
Talbot North	...	...	89
Talbot South	...	...	63
Trafford	...	...	71
Cornbrook	...	...	93
Clifford	...	...	97
Park " A "	...	...	27
Park " B "	...	...	61
Total	...	...	<u>687</u>

BIRTHS

On the Registrar-General's figure of 1,204 registered births, a crude birth rate for the year of 19·9 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 0·95 giving a birth rate of 18·9 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 18·0 per 1,000.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 687 (see table on page 19).

383 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 29 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 333 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was, therefore, 687. Of this number, 418 (or 61 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death				Number
0—1	...	...	...	32
1—2	...	...	...	3
2—5	...	...	...	1
5—15	...	...	...	6
15—25	...	...	...	7
25—45	...	...	...	24
45—65	...	...	...	196
65—75	...	...	...	183
75 and over	...	...	...	235
Total	...	...	...	<u>687</u>

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the department and the Laboratory. Dr. Tobin and his staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia was notified during 1962 as compared with one in 1961. The patients recovered satisfactory.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded by the Registrar-General during 1962.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table overleaf :—

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29
1944	1	0.87	1.93
1945	3	2.84	1.79
1946	1	0.76	1.43
1947	3	2.16	1.17
1948	1	0.79	1.02
1949	—	—	0.98
1950	1	0.93	0.86
1951	1	0.98	0.79
1952	—	—	0.72
1953	—	—	0.76
1954	1	1.04	0.69
1955	—	—	0.64
1956	—	—	0.56
1957	1	0.94	0.47
1958	—	—	0.43
1959	2	1.82	0.38
1960	2	1.85	0.39
1961	—	—	0.33
1962	—	—	0.35

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1962
CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	6
Prematurity ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Atelectasis ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Intercranial haemorrhage ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Spina bifida ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Asphyxia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Circulatory failure ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anoxia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningeal infection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foetal Oedema ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	20	1	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	32

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1962 was 27 per 1,000 live births as compared with 34 in the previous year. This is comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 21·4 per 1,000 live births. From the table on page 23 it will be observed that of the 32 deaths of children under one year of age 20 occurred within one month of birth.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Certified Causes

Pneumonia :

One death was due to Pneumonia
1 at 2 weeks

Prematurity :

2 within 24 hours
1 at 1 day
2 at 4 days

Atelectasis -

4 within 24 hours

Intercranial haemorrhage :

2 within 24 hours
1 at 1 day
1 at 3 days

Spina bifida :

1 at 5 days

Circulatory failure :

1 at 3 days

Anoxia :

1 within 24 hours

Haemolytic disease :

1 within 24 hours

Meningeal infection :

1 at 4 days

Foetal Oedema :

1 within 24 hours

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1932-1962

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Infantile Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1932	44	59	65
1933	33	46	64
1934	32	41	59
1935	47	60	57
1936	28	37	59
1937	45	59	58
1938	39	53	53
1939	25	56	50
1940	48	75	55
1941	25	44	59
1942	54	74	49
1943	55	59	49
1944	54	48	46
1945	54	49	46
1946	55	45	43
1947	54	40	41
1948	57	46	34
1949	41	36	32
1950	33	31.0	29.8
1951	19	18.7	29.6
1952	19	19	27.6
1953	26	26	26.8
1954	16	17	25.5
1955	20	25	24.9
1956	39	38	23.8
1957	27	26	23.0
1958	39	37	22.5
1959	27	25	22.0
1960	38	36	21.7
1961	37	34	21.4
1962	32	27	21.4

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water, Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

Rivers and Streams

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey Rivers Board. The rivers and streams in the Borough have been kept under observation by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board.

Proposals for additional works and improvements at the Sewage Works are proceeding.

Closet Accommodation (end of 1962)

No. of Middens	...	...	...	...	...	None
„ Closets attached to these Middens	...	...	...	...	...	None
„ Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	...	...	...	...	...	None
„ Fresh-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	23,571
„ Movable Ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	20,653
„ Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	None

Public Cleansing

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, a strict weekly collection being maintained.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector under Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :—

Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1962 :—

Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	3,780
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	176
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	179

No. of Notices served during the year—

Statutory—Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	99
Informal	...	...	...	...	333

Results of Service of notices—

Statutory—Public Health Acts, Complied with	17
Informal—Complied with or in hand ...	277
Outstanding	56
Defects or nuisances discovered	750
Defects or nuisances abated... ..	593

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 198 cases, making a total of 531 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Swimming Baths

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

Schools

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades

There are two premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades (one fat melting, two gut scraping), the supervision of which is among the duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Full compliance with bye-law requirements has been maintained during the year, and one factory, where contents relate to both gut scraping and fat melting, is regarded as a model in regard to both layout and operation.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but there is still a large number of houses let off in rooms (“houses let in lodgings,” “flats”) with inadequate amenities for each individual family.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(a) Statistics

Number of new houses erected during the year

			Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority ... ..	...	...	31	165
(ii) By other local authorities ... ..	...	...	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons ... ..	...	...	1	—

Houses completed since 1939

			Rebuilt after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority	*1,899		30
(ii) By other local authorities	—		—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	†397		99
Total	2,296		129

* Includes 42 prefabricated houses 1,054 flats. † Includes 66 flats.

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,167
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	1,769
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	409
(2) Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	602

(2) Houses demolished :—	Houses Demo- lished	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	104	312	103
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957.....	2	—	—
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(3) Unfit Houses Closed :—	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	4	19	4
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.....	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(4) Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—		
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	305	—
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	52	30
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	—
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(5) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):—	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2) ...	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—
(6) Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—	Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Column (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	6	18

(7) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—

Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year :	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of —	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	3	—
(b) Approved by local authority	1	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—
(e) Work completed	—	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings (included in (e) above)	—	—

(8) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants :—

Action during year				No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority	...	...		44
(b) Approved by Local Authority	...	...		39
(c) Work completed	...	...	...	33

(b) Housing Conditions

(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions

Approximately 5 per cent. of dwellinghouse property within the Borough is substandard. Redevelopment of two areas of such property is still proceeding and by the end of the year a total of 443 houses had been included in Clearance Areas. A further 602 houses are scheduled for clearance by 1969 when redevelopment will be almost complete. Outside these redevelopment areas houses are generally of sound construction but 656 are without baths, wash hand basins and complete hot water supply, whilst 3,115 have no internal waterclosets. Standard improvement grants are being widely publicised.

(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

1,064 applicants on register.

Houses required : 370 1-bedroom type.
470 2-bedroom type.
184 3-bedroom type.
38 4-bedroom type.
2 5-bedroom type.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

36 maisonettes and 114 flats in course of construction.
28 houses and 293 flats contemplated.

- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable site for new houses :

Difficulty of limited Building Sites

(3) Overcrowding

Overcrowding is found to exist in houses in multiple occupation. This has been relieved in individual cases by allocation of extra rooms, voluntary removal of families elsewhere and offer of Council house tenancies.

An extended survey of houses in multiple occupation has clarified certain difficulties regarding management, standards of amenity, overcrowding and means of escape in case of fires. A specialist Public Health Inspector has been seconded to this work.

(4) Fitness of Houses

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :
None.

(b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

(c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None.—Some families (in large houses intensively occupied) share closet accommodation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

**(1) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS
AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE
BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)**

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of :		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	31	22	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	421	145	8	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	9	6	—
TOTAL	476	176	14	—

HOME OFFICE FORM 572 (continued)

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	4	4	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	8	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	1	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	19	19	1	8	—

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section III of the Act.
38 Out-workers in August list (Wearing apparel).

SPECIAL HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

During the year two schemes of grouped dwellings for the elderly were opened. These special housing schemes known as Lostock Court and Cavendish Court were developed in conjunction with the Local Welfare Authority, Lancashire County Council who meet the cost of the welfare facilities including the provision of a resident warden. One condition of the grant of the County Council is that all tenants should be approved by the Divisional Medical Officer acting on behalf of the Welfare Authority.

Lostock Court

The accommodation provided at the Lostock Court Site comprises :—

Thirty one-bedroomed flats.

Eight two-bedroomed flats.

Four one-bedroomed bungalows.

One two-bedroomed Warden's flat.

A Communal or Club room.

One Guest room.

All the flats are heated by means of circulated gas warmed air, and hot water is provided by Ascot water heaters. The tenants have a choice of either electric or gas cookers.

A call bell system has been installed which affords direct communication in an emergency, between each bedroom and the Warden's quarters. The communal room for the general use of the tenants has been tastefully furnished by the Council and a television set kindly provided by Mrs. T. Davies from the fund raised by her during the year she was Mayoress of the Borough. Library facilities are made available by the Libraries Committee. The number of residents accommodated on the site is sixty-two including nineteen married couples, and the total cost of the scheme was £86,000.

Cavendish Court

The accommodation provided at Cavendish Court comprises :—twenty-four single person flatlets consisting of a bed-sitting room and a kitchen plus a Warden's two-bedroomed flat.

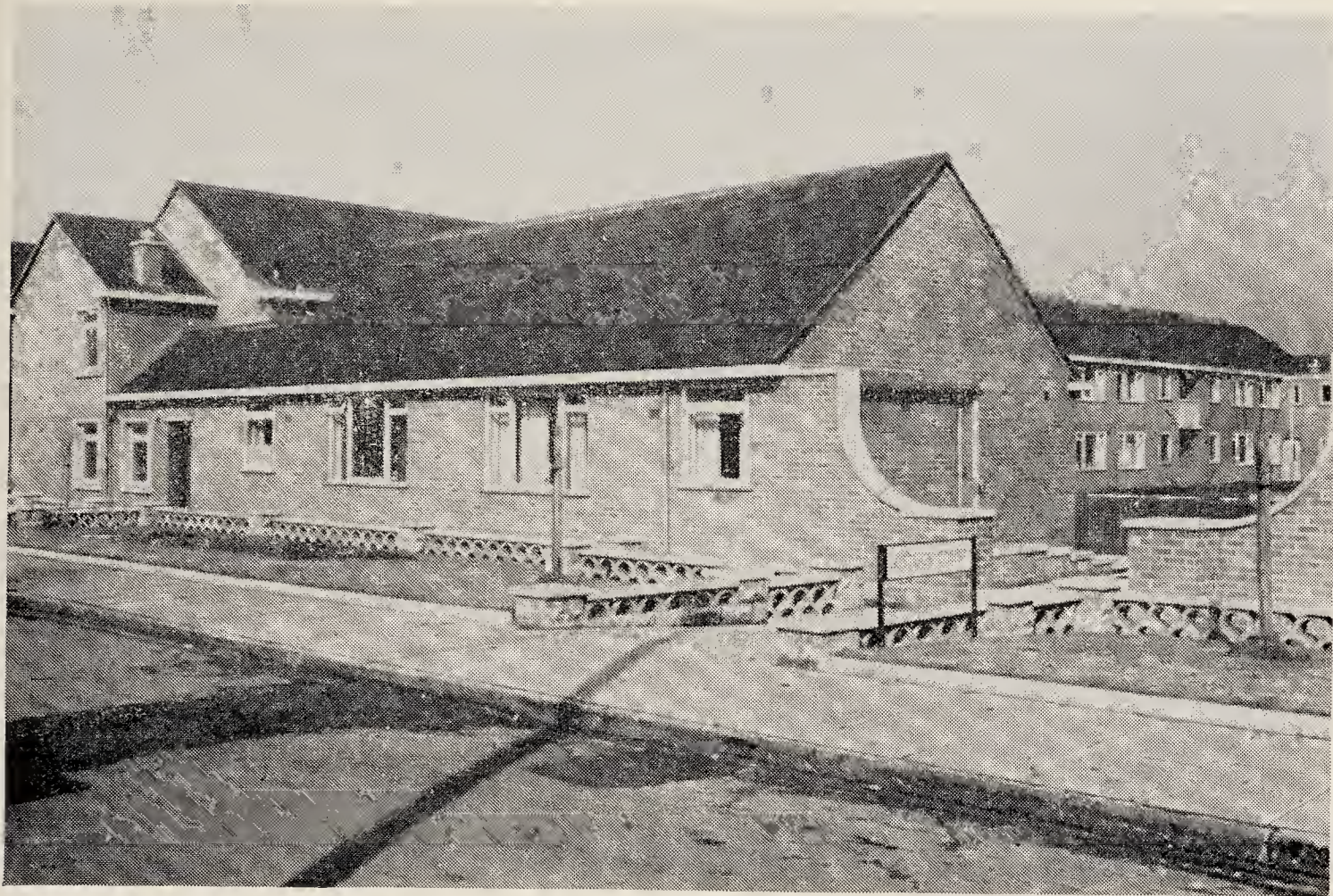
Sanitary facilities are shared on the basis of one bathroom per four tenants and one watercloset per two tenants.

All the flatlets are centrally heated by low pressure hot water system with an oil fired boiler, an independent electric panel fire being supplied under the tenant's control for supplementary heat. There is a choice of electric or gas cooker.

A laundry and drying facilities are provided on the ground floor. Other facilities include a guest room, goods delivery room adjoining the main entrance and larders and stores in each wing.

A furnished communal room with attached kitchen is provided for the use of the tenants.

This scheme which was completed in six months cost £34,641.



LOSTOCK COURT—EXTERIOR VIEWS





LOSTOCK COURT—COMMUNAL ROOM



SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

There are now no dairy farms within the Borough.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Registration of Retail Distributors

Applications for Registration received	Applications granted	Number of Notices to show Cause	Applications granted after Notice to show Cause	Total Applications granted	Removed from Register	On Register at December 31st, 1962
Dairymen (i.e., Retail Distri- butors of Milk with dairy premises) —	—	—	—	—	—	7
Retail Distributors of Bottled Milk only 9	9	—	—	—	—	142
TOTAL 9	9	—	—	—	—	149

EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1962

Type of Milk	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Reduction		Phosphatase		Turbidity Test	
	+	—	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—
Pasteurised... ..	—	—	65	1	65	1	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculin Tested... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” (Pasteurised)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ungraded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	—	66	1	66	1	—	2

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples examined : 69.
Phosphatase : S = Not more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units.
Methylene Blue : S = **Pasteurised Milk.** Must not decolourise Methylene Blue in 30 minutes after storage at a temperature not exceeding 65°F. until between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day following collections.
Raw Milk. Must not decolourise Methylene Blue within 4½ hours if the sample is taken from 1st May to 31st October, or within 5½ hours if taken from 1st November to 30th April.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The number of dealers' licences in respect of prepacked milk in force at the end of the year was 150.

Adulteration

The Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sections 9, 13 and 14 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 180 samples were submitted to the Salford City Analyst (public analyst for the Borough) for examination. They comprised 74 milk, 6 ice-cream, 18 drugs and 82 other foods.

One sample of milk showed figures for non-fatty solids below the presumptive limit of 8.50 per cent. but was adjudged genuine on the Hortvet freezing point test.

Six samples were adversely reported upon by reason of minor irregularities, and were dealt with informally.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year in respect of Food and Drugs.

SAMPLES EXAMINED

Report of the Borough Analyst

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent. adulteration
FOODS :			
Milk	70	—	—
Almonds, ground	4	—	—
Baking Powder	3	—	—
Butter	4	—	—
Cake dressing	1	—	—
Cheese, cottage	1	1	100
Cheese food	1	—	—
Cheese and Onion Pie (complaint)	1	1	100
Cherries, glace	1	—	—
Chocolate Roll	3	—	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	1	—	—
Coffee, instant	2	—	—
Coconut, desiccated	2	—	—
Cornflour	2	—	—
Cream, double Devon	1	—	—
Cube with meat extract	1	—	—
Currants	3	—	—
Fish Cakes	3	—	—
Flavouring essence	2	—	—
Flour, self raising	1	—	—
Ginger, crystallised	1	—	—
Hamburger with Gravy	1	—	—
Hamburger with vegetable and gravy	1	—	—
Ice cream	6	—	—
Indian brandy	1	—	—
Jam, strawberry	3	—	—
Jelly, Fruited	1	—	—
Jelly, table	1	—	—
Lamb fillet with vegetables and gravy	1	—	—
Lemon, bitter	2	—	—
Lemon curd	3	—	—
Luncheon meat, pork	1	—	—
Marzipan, almond	1	—	—
Mixed peel, cut	1	—	—
Mustard, mild	1	—	—
Onions, pickled	1	—	—
Pastry mix, puff	1	—	—
Pastry mix, short	2	—	—
Pepper, white	1	—	—
Pickle, sweet (complaint)	1	1	100
Pickles, mixed	3	1	33.3
Pudding mix	1	—	—
Raisins	2	—	—
Rhubarb, canned	1	1	100
Rice	2	—	—
Sausage, beef	4	—	—
Sausage, meat	1	—	—
Sausage meat, beef	1	—	—
Semolina	2	—	—
Steak, stewed	1	—	—
Stuffing, sage and onion	1	—	—
Stuffing, thyme and parsley	1	—	—
Sweets, glucose	1	—	—
Tea	2	—	—
Tomatoes	2	—	—

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent. adulteration
DRUGS :			
Analgesic tablets	1	—	—
Antacid tablets	1	—	—
Aspirin tablets B.P.	1	—	—
Benzac tablets	1	—	—
Children's Aspirin Tablets ...	2	—	—
Cough Mixture	3	—	—
Cream of Tartar B.P.	1	—	—
Fluoride Toothpaste	1	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets ...	1	—	—
Paxedin tablets	1	—	—
Seidlitz powder	3	1	33.3
Toothache drops	1	—	—
Total Foods and Drugs ...	180	6	3.3

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 44 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No cases of diphtheria occurred for the eleventh year.

Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the eleventh year in succession is a very satisfying experience, it is feared that there is a danger of complacency leading to neglect of immunisation against this dread disease.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at Park Hospital, Flixton.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

This is now a function of the Health Committee. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Town Hall, Stretford.

Immunisation is also carried out at each of the School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Whooping Cough and Measles

There were no deaths from measles or from whooping cough.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified—the patients being confined at home. There was no evidence of streptococcal infection.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

Food Poisoning

There were twenty-one notified cases of food poisoning in connection with an outbreak in a school canteen. The casual organism being identified as *clostridium welchii*. One case of salmonella infection was also notified but was not considered to be food-borne.

Dysentery

There were 147 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2*	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	9
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	3	2	1	7	6	7	3	9	34	72

* Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — fatal.

† Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — some paralysis.

There has been no evidence to suggest any casual connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1962

[illegible]

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Sent into Hospital as	HOSPITAL :					Total
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Royal Manchester childrens Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Park Hospital	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	2	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	1	6	3	2	1	13
Paratyphoid Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	8	15	—	—	—	23
Meningitis	—	2	—	—	—	2
Glandular Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
German Measles	—	1	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	9	31	3	2	1	46

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified Disease	Ward distribution of Cases notified								Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward										
	WARDS								WARDS										
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A "	Park " B "	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A "	Park " B "	Total
Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	14	27	10	5	15	40	20	1	15	1	—	1	—	—	4	2	—	3	11
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	6	30	13	51	38	39	23	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	—	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (Contracted Abroad) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	26	84	27	59	55	87	50	11	33	1	—	1	1	1	6	3	—	3	16

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1953-1962

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever ...	12	67	61	68	56	89	23	46	7	75	50.4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	8	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1.3
Pneumonia ...	8	8	14	14	18	24	23	20	21	26	17.6
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	3	2	1.4
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	0.3
Dysentery ...	147	17	68	31	55	427	147	233	138	67	133.0
Erysipelas ...	—	3	3	6	9	2	8	3	5	6	4.5
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	—	—	3	2.6
Measles ...	215	755	257	659	197	882	208	323	585	390	447.1
Whooping Cough ...	1	20	135	23	16	86	101	98	60	227	76.7

	DEATHS										10 years mean
	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Pneumonia ...	35	37	32	46	38	26	11	31	21	22	29.9
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	0.2
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1962

Month	DIPHTHERIA (inc. Membranous Croup)	ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	PUERPERAL PYREXIA	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	PNEUMONIA	FOOD POISONING	PARATYPHOID FEVER	DYSENTERY	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	MALARIA	AC. ENCEPHALITIS	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	11
February ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	—	25	—	—	—	4	—	52
March ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	13	—	30
April ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	32	—	88
May ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	17	—	46
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	24	—	37
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	27	—	37
August ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	24	—	29
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	15	—	18
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	51	—	53
TOTAL	—	—	12	—	2	—	8	21	—	147	1	—	—	215	1	407

Notifications were cancelled or amended in hospital in four cases viz :—

In one case notified as Diphtheria diagnosis was amended to :

Virus Meningitis 1

In one case notified as Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) diagnosis was amended to :

Fibrositis and Migraine 1

In one case notified as Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) diagnosis was amended to :

Tonsillitis 1

In one case notified as Dysentery diagnosis was amended to :

Gastro Enteritis 1

Twenty-eight cases notified as Dysentery and six cases notified as Food Poisoning were not confirmed bacteriologically.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Patients		Contacts	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	1	—	—
Faeces for Dysentery	359	591	—	157
Faeces for Food Poisoning..	30	—	—	21
Faeces for Typhoid	—	—	—	—
Faeces for Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—
Blood for Typhoid.....	—	—	—	—
Urine for Typhoid	—	—	—	—

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Ladywell Hospital, Salford. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin or sulphur.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

Facilities for vaccination are available at all Infant Welfare Centres in the area and by all general practitioners.

CANCER

The death rate from cancer was 2.44 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

Deaths recorded from cancer were 141 and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 51.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths :—

	At ages (years)					
	0—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and over	Total
Total deaths from cancer	2	6	21	37	75	141
Total deaths from all causes	55	18	58	138	418	687
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths ...	3.64	33.33	36.21	26.81	17.94	20.52

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1962

Site of Disease and Age at Death

CANCER (Site)	At ages (years)					
	At all ages	0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over
Brain	4	1	—	1	2	—
Lymph Glands	5	—	—	2	1	2
Oesophagus	2	—	—	—	1	1
Lung	6	—	—	1	3	2
Bronchus... ..	23	—	1	1	11	10
Breast	12	—	—	3	1	8
Spine	1	—	—	1	—	—
Abdomen	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pelvis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stomach	13	—	1	2	1	9
Intestine	2	—	1	—	—	1
Liver	1	—	—	1	—	—
Liver and Colon	1	—	—	—	1	—
Liver and Stomach	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bile Duct	1	—	—	—	1	—
Colon	15	—	2	2	2	9
Pancreas	8	—	—	1	2	5
Caecum	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kidney	2	—	—	—	1	1
Bladder	7	—	—	—	2	5
Rectum	8	—	—	1	4	3
Anus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ovaries	4	1	—	—	2	1
Cervix	3	—	—	1	—	2
Uterus	2	—	—	1	—	1
Prostate	7	—	—	—	1	6
Medullary Cavity	1	—	—	1	—	—
Carcinomatosis	7	—	1	2	1	3
TOTALS	141	2	6	21	37	75

TUBERCULOSIS

Nineteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and six cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were five deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis but no deaths from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1962 is shown in the following table :—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
151	132	283	10	13	23	161	145	306

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1962

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years :								
0—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—.....	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—.....	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
55—.....	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
65—.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
75 and over	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	12	7	4	2	2	3	—	—
	19		6		5		—	

Tuberculosis. New cases and Mortality, 1953-1962

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1953	28	27	3	5	15	3	—	2
1954	22	13	—	8	5	3	—	—
1955	28	18	4	3	9	3	2	2
1956	20	14	1	3	11	—	5	1
1957	18	13	2	—	4	3	—	—
1958	19	16	3	2	7	2	—	—
1959	18	13	—	1	13	1	—	1
1960	22	9	—	1	2	1	—	—
1961	12	5	3	4	5	1	—	—
1962	12	7	4	2	2	3	—	—

The Chest Clinic is situated at Stretford Memorial Hospital, where all facilities for diagnosis and ambulatory treatment are available.

CASES NOTIFIED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

	Quarter Ending :				TOTAL
	March 31st	June 30th	Sept. 30th	Dec. 31st	
PULMONARY—					
Lungs	6	6	4	2	18
Lungs and Kidney	—	—	—	1	1
Pleura	—	—	—	—	—
Apex	—	—	—	—	—
Chest	—	—	—	—	—
Hilar Glands and Chest	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	6	4	3	19
NON-PULMONARY—					
<i>Alimentary :</i>					
Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Glands :</i>					
Mesenteric	—	—	—	—	—
Auxiliary	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal	—	—	—	—	—
Cervical... ..	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Genito-Urinary :</i>					
Epididymis	—	—	—	—	—
Endome Trium... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Renal Tract	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Joints and Bones :</i>					
Spine	—	—	1	—	1
Sacro-Iliac	—	—	—	—	—
Ear (Lupus)	—	1	—	—	1
Meninges	—	—	—	—	—
Left Upper Arm	2	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	2	1	2	1	6
GRAND TOTAL—PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY	8	7	6	4	25

Non-Notified Tuberculosis

There was one death from Tuberculosis which had not been previously notified :—

A man aged 55 years : certified cause of death—

- I. (a) Renal failure,
(b) Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Spine,
(c) Amyloidosis.
- II. Chronic Hypertension.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention

There was no occasion during the year under review to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

SECTION G

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DELEGATED TO THE BOROUGH

Under the Local Government Act, 1958

In accordance with the delegation scheme formulated under the Local Government Act, 1958, certain Health and Welfare Services which had previously been administered by the Lancashire County Council through their Divisional Health Committee No. 16 became the responsibility of the Borough as from 1st October, 1960.

The services concerned are as follows :—

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21—Health Centres.

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23—Midwifery.

Section 24—Health Visiting.

Section 25—Home Nursing.

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care.

Section 29—Home Help Service.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Mental Health Services

(with the exception of the provision of
residential accommodation)

National Assistance Act, 1948

Sections 29 and 30—Welfare Services for Handicapped
Persons.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Registration of Nurseries and Child-Minders.

A brief outline of the services provided under these functions and a record of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1962, is contained in the following pages.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified Births (i.e., occurring) in the Borough, together with inward and outward transfers, during 1962

	IN HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOMES, ETC.								IN THE HOME								TOTAL							
	Live Births				Still Births				Live Births				Still Births				Live Births				Still Births			
	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total		Total		*Pre-mature		Mature		Total		Total		*Pre-mature		Mature		Total		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
TOTALS occurring in the Borough 1962 ...	11	12	227	231	238	243	2	3	8	10	155	162	163	172	3	—	19	22	382	393	401	415	5	3
Total outward transfers	9	6	143	148	152	154	2	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	9	6	144	149	153	155	2	3
Total inward transfers	34	42	327	303	361	345	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	42	327	303	361	345	8	7
Final number belonging to the Borough	36	48	411	386	447	434	8	7	8	10	154	161	162	171	3	—	44	58	565	547	609	605	11	7

* A birth is regarded as "premature" if the birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less.

Births are NOTIFIED within 48 hours of birth. Registration may be made at any time up to 42 days after birth.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

There are no Health Centres in the Borough and no proposals for the future.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Ante-Natal sessions are held at the four clinics within the Borough and are attended by the Medical Officer and Midwife. Routine blood and urine tests are carried out, and free dental and chiropody treatment is available for all expectant mothers.

Relaxation exercise classes are held weekly by the physio-therapist, and mothercraft is taught by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Work done at Ante-Natal Clinics during 1962

Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics (including midwives' sessions)	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford	55	272	971
Trafford Park	21	40	163
Mitford Street	45	81	221
Lostock	16	110	120
TOTALS	137	503	1,475

Work done at Relaxation Clinics during 1962

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford ...	49	209	1,196

Post-Natal Care

There are no specific post-natal clinics in the Borough but post-natal examinations are carried out in conjunction with the ante-natal clinics.

Post-Natal Examinations of Women Confined during 1962

	Confined in hospital	Confined in private nursing homes	Confined at home	
			Doctor engaged	No doctor engaged
(a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Borough who were confined during the year ...	869	13	289	44
(b) Number of those in (a) above known to have had a post-natal pelvic examination by a doctor between the fifth and twelfth weeks after confinement	718	13	233	29
Proportion (per cent.) of (b) to (a)	82·6	100	80·6	65·9

Child Welfare Centres

There are four child welfare clinics serving the Borough to which mothers are encouraged to bring all children who have not reached the age of five years. A medical officer is available for consultation at all clinics and Health Visitors are present to interview and advise mothers on all aspects of physical and mental health.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, smallpox vaccination and poliomyelitis vaccination is available free.

Certain proprietary foods are on sale at all centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and the distribution and sale of Ministry of Health Welfare Foods is undertaken. These welfare foods comprise National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

Summary of attendances at CHILD WELFARE CENTRES during 1962

Child Welfare Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending who were born in			No. of attendances of children at ages			Average attendances by all children (per session)
		1962	1961	1960-1957	0-1	1-2	2-4	
Old Trafford	101	381	280	276	3,584	456	289	42.9
Mitford Street	101	241	226	423	3,763	763	1,085	55.6
Trafford Park	51	58	47	47	987	109	98	23.4
Lostock	52	91	86	177	1,552	423	785	53.1
TOTALS	305	771	639	923	9,886	1,751	2,257	45.6

Welfare Foods distributed during 1962

The following issues of National Welfare Foods were made from all Centres in the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1962 :—

National Dried Milk	...	...	10,825 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	1,289 bottles
Vitamin A and D tablets	...	...	1,226 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	9,140 bottles

Dental Care

Dental treatment, including the supply and repair of dentures, is provided free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Clinics are held at Trafford Public Hall and Mitford Street.

Work of the Dental Officers during 1962

	Children under 5 years of age and NOT attending school	Expec- tant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total
Number inspected	148	25	40	213
Number found to require treatment	126	24	39	189
Number treated	187	20	50	257
Number treated who were rendered dentally fit	88	9	30	127
Number of extractions	367	87	281	735
Number of administrations of anaesthetics — Local	—	22	31	53
General	161	14	29	204
Number of fillings	148	11	29	188
Number of crowns	—	—	—	—
Number of scalings, or scal- ings and gum treatment	4	7	29	40
Number of silver nitrate treatments	23	—	—	23
Number of dressings	269	14	27	310
Number of radiographs	5	1	26	32
Number of dentures provided				
Complete	—	7	42	49
Partial	—	3	13	16
Repaired	—	—	3	3

Ascertainment of Deafness

In view of the importance of early diagnosis of deafness, a number of Health Visitors have received special training in its ascertainment and screening tests are conducted at clinic sessions. All cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Department of Education for the Deaf at Manchester University.

Screening Tests conducted during 1962

	First Tests					Second Tests					Third Tests				
	Age in Years					Age in Years					Age in Years				
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-
Vulnerable ...	14	10	8	2	-	5	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others ...	14	25	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing of urine for Phenylketonuria is carried out at the infant welfare centres.

Screening Tests for Phenylketonuria carried out during 1962

Number of children tested ...	889
Number found negative ...	889
Number found positive ...	Nil

Premature Infants

Premature infants are those who weigh 5½ lbs. or less at birth. Special attention is given by Health Visitors to all premature babies, working in close liaison with the Midwife if the confinement is at home. Special equipment is available on loan to assist in the proper care of the premature infant and specially heated cots are used for the transportation of premature babies to hospital.

Premature births notified during 1962, after adjustments for inward and outward transfers.

	Born at Home	Born in Hospital or Maternity Home	Total
Total Premature Births ...	18	84	102
Died within 24 hours ...	1	7	8
Percentage of Infants surviving 24 hours ...	94%	92%	92%
Survived 28 days ...	16	74	90
Percentage of Infants surviving 28 days ...	89%	88%	88%

Day Nurseries

Four day nurseries are provided in the Borough, and priority is given to the admission of children regarded as social cases, usually when the persons solely responsible for the care of young children must of necessity go out to earn a living. A charge is made for this service according to means. The following is a list of priorities adopted as a guide to considering the admission of children to Day Nurseries :—

Social Cases

- (a) Special cases due to illness, confinement, etc., of mothers.
- (b) Widows.
- (c) Women separated, divorced, or deserted.
- (d) Unmarried mothers.
- (e) Women whose husbands are invalids or work part-time.
- (f) Widowers or fathers separated, divorced or deserted.
- (g) Any other special reasons, e.g., problem families, unsatisfactory living conditions, children requiring special care, etc.

All Other Cases

Where the mothers are in employment, priority being given as far as possible to those mothers whose financial need is greatest and to those, e.g., nurses, teachers, etc., of whom there may be a considerable need in a particular area.

DAY NURSERIES
Summary of attendances during 1962

Nursery	Number of Places Approved		Mondays to Fridays only					No. of Children at end of year		
			No. of Days Open	Total attendances at ages		Proportion of attendances to Day Places (All ages)				
	0—1	2—4		0—1	2—4		On Registers	On Waiting Lists		
								0—1	2—4	0—1	2—4
Beresford Road ...	10	24	248	1,390	5,355	80·0%	5	31	17	32
Victoria Park ...	10	24	249	1,021	5,223	73·8%	5	33	38	35
Seymour Grove ...	12	26	249	1,817	5,658	79·0%	12	35	28	19
Northumberland Rd. ...	18	22	248	2,342	4,195	65·9%	14	24	28	—
TOTAL ...	50	96	994	6,570	20,431	74·4%	36	123	111	86

DAY NURSERIES Social Cases attending the Day Nurseries

DAY NURSERY	A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4	A.5	A.6	A.7	Social Cases— Total No. of children attending	Total No. of children attending during year	% Social Cases
Beresford Road	2	—	7	5	—	—	23	37	59	62.7
Victoria Park	11	2	9	7	—	1	4	34	48	70.8
Seymour Grove	5	—	6	11	2	3	13	40	73	54.8
Northumberland Road	6	4	13	15	—	—	8	46	85	54.1
	TOTAL							157	265	59.2

CODE :— A.1. Special Cases due to illness, confinement, etc. of mothers.
A.2. Widows.
A.3. Women separated, divorced or deserted.
A.4. Unmarried Mothers.
A.5. Women whose husbands are invalids or work part-time.
A.6. Widowers or fathers separated, divorced or deserted.
A.7. Any other special reasons, *e.g.*, problem families, unsatisfactory living conditions, children requiring special care, etc.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Officially the unmarried mother is entitled to similar services and benefits under the National Health Service Act as the married mother, but these services are not always adequate to meet her needs. She often requires special advice and help and this work is carried out by the Health Visiting staff.

Advice quite often required by the unmarried mother includes such subjects as affiliation orders, adoption procedure, hostel accommodation, before, during and after confinement, placements of child with foster parents, or placement in a day nursery.

No Mother and Baby Homes are administered by the Local Health Authority but the admission of unmarried mothers to Hostels is arranged through moral welfare societies, payment being made on a case basis.

Under these arrangements twenty-two unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year ended 31st December, 1962, as follows :—

Mother and Baby Homes	No. of Cases	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
St. Agnes House, Withington...	1	—
St. Anne's, Heywood ...	4	—
St. Teresa's, Salford ...	8	—
The Grange, Wilpshire...	6	1
Sacred Heart, Kendal ...	2	—
	—	—
	21	1
	==	==

Family Planning Clinics

Women who for health reasons require advice on birth control may be referred to a family planning clinic, payment being made to the voluntary association administering such clinics on a case basis.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery scheme provides for the employment of whole-time midwives who attend the confinements of patients in their own homes. Maternity outfits are supplied free to such patients.

The staff establishment provides for six domiciliary midwives, and five midwives were employed at the end of the year, one midwife having resigned at the end of November, 1962.

In addition to the Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, there were 13 Midwives on the staff at Stretford Memorial Hospital at 31st December, 1962.

Cases attended by all Midwives in the Borough during the year 1962

	Confinements	Cases in which analgesics were given
(a) Local Health Authority Midwives	337	300
(b) Hospital Services	486	462
Total	823	762

Proportion of births in the Borough attended by Local Health Authority Midwives during the year 1962 :—

(a) Total number of live and still births occurring in the Borough	824
(b) Total number of live and still births belonging to the Borough	1,232
(c) Number of (a) which were domiciliary	338
(d) Number of (c) which were attended by L.H.A. Midwives	338
(e) Percentage of (d) to (a)	41 %
(f) Percentage of (d) to (b)	27 %
(g) Percentage of (d) to (c)	100 %

Summary of Work by Local Health Authority Midwives during 1962
(a) Confinements and Miscarriages

Confinements (1)					Miscarriages (2)				
Dr. NOT booked		Dr. booked		Total	Dr. NOT booked		Dr. booked		Total
Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery		Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	
—	3	31	303	337	—	—	—	5	5

(b) Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths

Live-births			Stillbirths			Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 10th day	Deaths	
Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Total	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Total		Mother	Child (under 1 month)
31	304	335	2	1	3	330	—	5

(c) Visits

To confinements and miscarriages shown in section (a) above (1)	To hospital discharges shown in section (b)(3) above (2)	Total (3)	Total number of visits included in column (1) which were made between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (i.e., night visits) (4)
8,211	1,108	9,319	277

(d) Confinements at which analgesics were administered

	Gas/Air				Pethidene		Trilene	Total
	Alone	With Pethidene	With Trilene	With Pethidene and Trilene	Alone	With Trilene	Alone	
Midwives Dr. present at delivery ...	—	—	—	—	3	14	11	28
Dr. NOT present at delivery ...	—	—	1	14	17	114	126	272
TOTAL ...	—	—	1	14	20	128	137	300

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

The Council are responsible for providing a service of health visitors whose duties are broadly speaking that of health teacher and family adviser.

Health Visitors have nursing and midwifery qualifications in addition to possessing the health visitor's certificate and are specially equipped to deal with social problems. They frequently act as the link between the family and the various statutory and voluntary social services available to them.

Whilst health visitors are concerned with all classes of the community needing health education or advice on social problems particular attention is given to the care of infants and young children, the aged, the handicapped, and problem families. Health Visitors also attend regularly at ante-natal clinics, relaxation classes, child welfare centres and school health inspections. Other duties carried out include assistance with vaccination and immunisation programmes, the carrying out of special surveys, screening tests in connection with the ascertainment of defective hearing in young children, and enquiries into applications for admission to convalescent homes. This list is not intended to be comprehensive but does indicate the varied scope of the work of health visitors.

The staff establishment provides for 14 Health Visitors, but at the end of the year the number of Health Visitors employed was only eleven, owing to difficulties in recruitment of staff. Two School/Clinic Nurses were employed to relieve Health Visitors by assisting in Clinics and Schools.

Number of Visits by Health Visitors during 1962

Expectant Mothers :				
First Visits ...	...	...	...	136
Total Visits...	...	...	...	282
Children under one year of age :				
First Visits ...	...	...	...	1,135
Total Visits...	...	...	...	6,978
Children one to five years :				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	9,244
Adults (excluding expectant mothers) :				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	2,029
Problem Families :				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	523
Other Cases :				
Total Visits...	...	...	...	730
TOTAL VISITS				19,786
Number of families and households visited				
...	...	...	...	2,834

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

The Council are responsible for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing care in their own homes. The services of District Nurses are obtained through the recommendation of general practitioners, with whom they work in close co-operation.

All the District Nurses employed are State Registered Nurses, most of whom have undertaken “district training” for the examination of the Queen’s Institute of District Nursing.

The staff establishment was increased from seven to nine District Nurses, including one Male Nurse, on 1st April, 1962, and eight nurses were employed at the end of the year. In addition, two assistant nurses were employed, mainly in nursing the aged and chronic sick under the supervision of the State Registered Nurses.

(a) General Nursing Cases Attended

(i) No. on registers at end of 1961	...	...	262
(ii) New cases attended during 1962	...	...	776
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1,038
(iii) LESS cases completed (i.e., attendances ceased during 1962)	...	...	734
			<hr/>
(iv) No. on registers at end of 1962	...	...	304
			<hr/> <hr/>

(b) Visits paid during 1962

		Day	Night	Total
To general cases on registers	...	30,680	145	30,825
Casual advisory visits	...	943	3	946
Other advisory interviews	...	1,071	—	1,071
				<hr/>
Totals	...	32,694	148	32,842
				<hr/> <hr/>

HOME NURSING — ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES
Table 1 — By Duration of Treatments and Frequency of Visits —
Completed cases for year ended 31st December, 1962

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of Cases	Duration of Treatments				
		Length of treatment (weeks)	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits (day and night)
				Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	43.6	14.5	261	—	87
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	13	23.7	1.8	127	2	9.9
Cancer ...	61	316	5.2	1,534	5	25.2
Diabetes ...	7	104.9	15.0	515	—	73.6
Anaemias and other blood diseases ...	53	1,967	37.1	2,830	—	53.4
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders ...	2	11.6	5.8	47	—	23.5
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis ...	34	159.1	4.7	456	1	13.4
Other diseases of central nervous system ...	34	832.7	24.5	2,031	3	59.8
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process ...	2	13.6	6.8	93	—	46.5
Diseases of heart and circulatory system ...	42	988.1	23.5	2,301	—	54.8
Influenza ...	3	2.7	0.9	13	—	4.3
Pneumonia ...	23	131	5.7	351	—	15.3
Bronchitis ...	58	187.3	3.2	747	—	12.9
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	12	12.3	1.0	98	—	8.2
Diseases of digestive system ...	73	205.4	2.8	518	—	7.1
Diseases of genito-urinary system ...	10	110.4	11.0	273	—	27.3
Diseases of the skin ...	25	186.4	7.5	684	—	27.4
Diseases of bones and organs of movement (including rheumatism and arthritis) ...	28	978.4	34.9	1,515	—	54.1
Senility and ill-defined conditions ...	153	1,122.3	7.3	3,709	1	24.2
Burns and scalds ...	4	10.4	2.6	37	—	9.3
Other accidents, injuries, etc. ...	13	273.3	21.0	652	—	50.2
All other conditions ...	25	78.1	3.1	297	—	11.9
TOTALS	678	7,758.4	11.4	19,089	12	28.2
Stretford Borough ...						
Admin. County ...	28,796	444,734.7	15.4	997,807	2,726	34.7
						2.2

HOME NURSING —

ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES

TABLE 2

Year ended 31st December, 1962

	Stretford Borough		Admin. County	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1. Total completed cases analysed	678	100	28,796	100
2. Sex and age groups— (age in years)				
0—M	1	0·1	679	2·4
F	1	0·1	413	1·4
5—M	1	0·1	439	1·5
F	3	0·4	322	1·1
15—M	22	3·2	1,342	4·7
F	68	10·0	3,588	12·5
45—M	75	11·1	2,780	9·7
F	127	18·7	4,426	15·4
65—M	151	22·3	5,292	18·4
F	229	33·8	9,515	33·0
All ages M	250	36·9	10,532	36·6
F	428	63·1	18,264	63·4
3. Agency of reference :—				
Services of nurse requested by :—				
General practitioner	591	87·2	24,351	84·6
Hospital	82	12·1	3,267	11·3
P.H. Authority	4	0·6	446	1·5
Direct	1	0·1	654	2·3
T.B. Clinic	—	—	33	0·1
Other	—	—	45	0·2
4. Disposal of Cases :—				
Recovered, relieved, etc.	288	42·5	15,107	52·5
Admitted to hospital	132	19·5	4,998	17·4
Died	135	19·9	4,937	17·1
Gone away	34	5·0	1,036	3·6
Out-patient, X-ray, etc....	75	11·1	2,040	7·1
Nurse withdrawn	11	1·6	642	2·2
Other	3	0·4	36	0·1

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

Facilities are provided for the free vaccination of any person desiring it either at the clinics or by general practitioners. Supplies of vaccine lymph are obtained through the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Number of Vaccinations performed during 1962

Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
Age in Years					Age in Years				
Under 2	2–	5–	15–	Total	Under 2	2–	5–	15–	Total
799	307	1,170	973	3,249	8	40	705	2,101	2,854

Age in Years	By Local Health Authority Medical Officers			By General Practitioners			Total		
	Under 5	5+	15+	Under 5	5+	15+	Under 5	5+	15+
Primary Vaccinations ...	520	521	122	586	649	851	1,106	1,170	973
Re-vaccinations ...	6	159	246	42	546	1,855	48	705	2,101
TOTALS ...	526	680	368	628	1,195	2,706	1,154	1,875	3,074

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus can be given as a “triple” vaccine, or a “combined” vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough or tetanus or a “single” vaccine against diphtheria alone. As with smallpox vaccination, immunisations are provided either at the clinics or by general practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December, 1962, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (<i>i.e.</i> , at any time since 1st January, 1948)					
Age at 31-12-62 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	Under 1 1962	1–4 1958–1961	5–9 1953–1957	10–14 1948–1952	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary and booster) completed in period :					
1958–1962	331	2,912	3,791	819	7,853
1948–1957	—	—	2,119	4,746	6,865
Estimated mid-year child population	1,134	4,119	10,232		15,485
Immunity Index (No. of children immunised during last 5 years) ...	29·2%	70·7%	45·1%		50·7%

Immunisations against Diphtheria completed during the year 1962

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year 1962			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course)
Year of Birth			
1958-1962	1948-1957	Total	Total 1948-1962
693	13	706	1,098

The following table indicates the proportion of immunisations carried out by Local Health Authority Medical Officers and by General Practitioners :—

	By L.H.A. Medical Officers	By General Practitioners	Total
Primary Immunisations (Full Course)	367	339	706
Reinforcement Injections ...	1,022	76	1,098
Total	1,389	415	1,804

Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1958 and 31st December, 1962						
Age at 31-12-62 <i>i.e.</i> , Born in Year	Under 1 1962	1- 1961	2- 1960	3- 1959	4 but under 5 1958	Under 5 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) completed in period :—						
1960-1962 	319	629	787	518	149	2,402
1958-1959 	—	—	—	145	583	728
Estimated mid-year child population ...	1,134	4,119				5,253
Immunity Index (No. of children immunised during past three years)...	28·1%	50·6%				45·7%

Notification of cases of Whooping Cough during 1962, after correction of diagnosis

Age Group					Total under 5 Years
0-	1-	2-	3-	4 but under 5	
1-	—	—	—	—	1

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada or America, dental surgeons and their staffs and families, nurses and public health staffs and their families are also eligible for vaccination. During the year oral vaccination was introduced, utilising vaccine developed by Dr. Sabin, which gives a greater degree of protection against poliomyelitis. This vaccine is administered by drops on sugar lumps, or on a spoon in the case of young babies, the full course of three doses being given at intervals of four to eight weeks. As with diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination the work is carried out either at clinics or by general practitioners. A special evening session is held at Mitford Street Clinic on the first Thursday of each month from 5-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for the benefit of adults who are unable to attend during the normal clinic hours.

Vaccinations performed during 1962

SALK VACCINE

Age Groups	Primary Course Second Injection	Re-inforcement
Born prior to 1933	207	973
Born in years 1933–1942 inc. ...	125	346
Born in years 1943–1962 inc. ...	355	525
Total (all ages)	687	1,844

SABIN VACCINE (Oral)

Age Groups	Number of persons who completed a course
Born prior to 1933	226
Born in years 1933–1942 inc. ...	118
Born in years 1943–1962 inc. ...	8,863
Total (all ages)	9,207

Schedule of Vaccination

Vaccinations and immunisations are carried out in accordance with the following schedule :—

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
1 to 6 months ...	1	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	1	4–6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	2	4–6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	3	
7 to 11 months ...	4	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	4–8 weeks
	5	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	4–8 weeks
	6	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	
18 to 21 months ...	7	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	4	
Smallpox during the first 2 years, preferably in the second year				
School entry ...		Diphtheria and Tetanus		
8 to 12 years ...		Diphtheria and Tetanus Smallpox re-vaccination		
Over 12 years ...		B.C.G.		

SECTION 28 —

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

A Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to carry out domiciliary visiting of notified cases of T.B. and contacts. This work involves close co-operation with the Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board, and the Tuberculosis Visitor attends regularly at the Chest Clinic, Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Extra nourishment may be provided in certain circumstances for persons suffering from tuberculosis where this is recommended by the Chest Physician and two persons received assistance under this scheme during the year.

The work in the Borough was carried out through the part-time services of the Tuberculosis Visitor from Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 16.

Summary of the work of Tuberculosis Visitors for the year 1962

1.	Chest Clinic Sessions attended	...	...	1
2.	Other "sessions," e.g., M.M.R., schools, etc.—			
	(a) Full sessions	...	...	6
	(b) Short visits (part sessions)	...	...	1
3.	Home visits			
	(a) Cases—			
	(i) First visits	...	...	30
	(ii) Re-visits	...	...	791
	(b) Contacts—			
	(i) First visits	...	...	132
	(ii) Re-visits	...	...	645
	(c) Other home visits	...	...	94
	(d) Ineffective visits (no access, etc.)	...	...	146
	(e) Visits to tuberculous households included in 3 (a) to (c) above	...	...	816
4.	Other visits	...	...	7

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is offered where appropriate to school children from approximately 13 years of age up to school leaving age, and also including students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges, and other establishments of further education.

**Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out by Chest Physicians
during year ended 31st December, 1962**

Age Groups	Under 2 years	2-4 years inc.	5-14 years inc.	15 years and over
No. of persons tested for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination ...	24	16	21	15
No. found negative ...	23	15	17	9
No. of persons vaccinated	40	15	16	11

**B.C.G. Vaccination of School Leavers and Students by
Assistant Divisional Medical Officers
during year ended 31st December, 1962**

Category	Number of Schools	Number of children		
		Tuberculin tested	Found negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
School children under 14 years	1	92	84	84
14 years and over ...	—	—	—	—
Students—Further Education	—	—	—	—

Health Education

The staff of the Health Department, and in particular the Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors, are continuously engaged in this important branch of preventive medicine. Activities include talks on health matters to mothers attending the clinics and women's organisations. Mothercraft training is given by Health Visitors to secondary schoolgirls, who compete annually for the "Alice Milne Memorial Prize."

In November 1962, an exhibition was held for one week at Mitford Street Child Welfare Centre to commemorate the centenary of Health Visiting. A comprehensive exposition of the various aspects of the Health Services was displayed, with particular reference to the progress of the services in the Borough.

Literature and posters on a wide range of health matters have been distributed and exhibited on all suitable occasions.

Convalescent Home Care

Convalescent Home Care is arranged in suitable cases on the recommendation of a general practitioner, where the need is for a change of environment, regular meals and rest, not involving active medical treatment. The normal period of recuperative convalescence provided is two weeks, and applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.

During 1962, five adults and one pre-school child were admitted to Convalescent Homes under the scheme.

Mothercraft Training

Periods of Mothercraft Training may be arranged in approved cases, in residential homes where mothers can be admitted with their children. Persons selected for such training are in the main "problem families" or those in danger of becoming so. The normal period of stay is eight weeks, and at these Homes mothers are helped in solving their domestic problems and given training in child control and household management. A charge is made according to means.

One mother and four of her children were admitted to a Home under this scheme during the year, but they took their own discharge after a stay of only five weeks.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

A quantity of nursing equipment is held in store at Lostock Clinic for temporary loan to patients who are confined or being nursed at home. There is no charge for this service.

The following articles were on loan to patients at the 31st December, 1962 :—

6 Air Rings	5 Hospital-type single beds.
13 Bedpans	3 Mattresses
2 Rubber Bedpans	1 pair Elbow crutches
11 Backrests	3 Tripod walking aids
13 Urinals	1 Walking frame
24 Commode chairs	2 Spark guards
15 Plastic sheets	2 Lifting apparatus
4 Dunlopillo mattress sections	21 Wheel chairs
3 Bed cradles	1 Pair Wooden crutches
	1 Walking stick

Laundry Service

This service is primarily designed to facilitate the care, in their own homes, of persons, particularly the incontinent, aged and chronic sick, who might otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

Patients are carefully selected and in approved cases sufficient bed linen is supplied on loan to allow a twice weekly delivery and collection. The laundering is undertaken by a hospital of the West Manchester Hospital Management Committee for the local authority.

Patients are assessed to contribute a small charge towards the cost of the service according to their means. During the year the service was provided to 44 patients, involving a total of 434 case weeks.

Chiropody Service

This service is for the time being limited to the aged, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is free and is provided mainly in the clinics, where sessions were held during the year on the following basis :—

Old Trafford Clinic	...	8 sessions per month
Mitford Street Clinic	...	10 sessions per month
Trafford Park Clinic	...	2 sessions per month

Ambulance Service transport is provided where necessary to take patients to the clinic for treatment. Domiciliary treatment may be provided on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, health visitor, midwife or district nurse in cases where the patient is unable, for medical reasons, to visit the clinic.

In addition to the service provided in the clinics, a chiropodist makes a monthly visit to the two old people's homes in the Borough, Grangethorpe and Harry Lord House, and during the year a total of 293 treatments were given to 79 persons at these two Homes.

Summary of Chiropody Treatment provided during the year ended 31st December, 1962

	No. of Clinics	Total No. of Sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients			No. of individuals treated		
			In Clinics	At Home	Total	In Clinics	At Home	Total
Directly provided service ...	3	234	1,737	6	1,743	564	5	569

	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total
Directly provided service ...	1,734	—	9	1,743	564	—	5	569

SECTION 29 — HOME HELP SERVICE

The services of a Home Help are available to expectant mothers, either for a confinement at home or in hospital ; to families deprived of the mother's care due to her illness, or in cases where there is other illness in the family and assistance for the housewife is considered necessary ; and to sick or aged persons living alone who are unable to look after themselves. The majority of Home Helps are now employed in the care of the aged in their own homes, and this forms an extremely important part of the service. The Home Help carries out all the domestic work which would normally be done by the housewife, who she is in effect replacing. She is, therefore, expected to keep the house clean and tidy, prepare meals, carry out the shopping, do the household laundry, look after the children, and attend to any sick person so far as one would expect the ordinary housewife so to do. Duties involving a knowledge of nursing techniques are not expected of her.

The majority of Home Helps are part-time employees who work under the general direction of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant. The duties of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant include the recruitment, supervision and training of Home Helps, assessing the amount of help required in households, allocation of work and investigating the financial circumstances of applicants for the service in order to assess their ability to pay towards the cost in accordance with an approved scale.

One Home Help Organiser, one Assistant Home Help Organiser, one full-time Home Help and 179 part-time Home Helps (83 whole-time equivalents) were employed at 31st December, 1962.

Cases attended during 1962

(a) Confinement at home	...	...	...	19
(b) Confinement away from home	...	...		7
(c) Chronic sick (under 65 years)	...	...		27
(d) Chronic sick, aged and infirm (65 years and over)	...	...	...	402
(e) All other cases (under 65 years)	...	...		40
(f) All other cases (aged 65 and over)			...	5
				500
				500

Evening and Night Helps

Home Helps may be provided outside the normal working hours in cases of emergency, and this is of great assistance in providing for the home care of the aged. Evening helps are engaged to pay a visit in the late evening in order to assist the elderly infirm to bed and to ensure that they are comfortable for the night. This service is usually allocated to the very infirm, where the risk of accidents in the home is considered to be rather high.

A night help is intended to cover emergencies and may be provided to sit up with a sick person who would otherwise be left alone during the night. Help of this nature is provided usually when there are no relatives or in order to relieve a relative of the strain of sitting up during the night for prolonged periods.

Evening helps were provided in four cases, and 888 evening visits were made during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Mental Health Services

The Mental Health Act, 1959 came into operation on the 1st November, 1960 repealing the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy Acts. The new Act envisages a fresh approach to the problem of mental illness, admissions to hospital for treatment to be an informal arrangement just as in other illnesses. Compulsory emergency admissions, instead of being dealt with through a magistrate as under the old legislation, will be arranged by doctors. The Mental Welfare Officers, in addition to their work in connection with the above, undertake the care and after-care of patients who no longer need hospital treatment, making regular visits to offer help and guidance. They work in close co-operation with the psychiatric clinic at Stretford Memorial Hospital. The part-time services of the Mental Welfare Officers are made available from Lancashire Health Division No. 16.

Guardianship

The authority may accept the duties of guardianship, but there were no cases in the Borough during 1962.

Training Centre

The Delamere House Training Centre for the mentally subnormal has not been delegated by the County Council and continues to be administered by Lancashire Health Division No. 16.

Residential Accommodation

The provision of residential accommodation for the mentally disordered has not been delegated and remains the responsibility of the County Council.

Work undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers during 1962

	Number of visits
(a) Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	80
(b) Application for compulsory admission to hospital:—	
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25) ...	59
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26) ...	—
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29) ...	25
(c) Admission to hospital through Courts (Part V)	8
(d) Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	21
(e) Progress reports in cases on licence	15
(f) Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended ...	49
(g) Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after-care :—	
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely subnormal)	485
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	913
(h) Visits to hospitals to interview patients ...	11
(i) Number of prosecutions for non-attendance at Junior Training Centre undertaken	—
(j) Other visits	105
Total	<u>1,771</u>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Summary of Cases for the year, 1962

	Mentally ill (inc. Psychopathic)				Mentally subnormal (inc. severely subnormal)				Totals			
	under 16		16 and over		under 16		16 and over		under 16		16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. No. of patients on the register at 1st January, 1962	—	—	52	79	12	10	25	31	12	10	77	110
2. No. of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year by—												
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	18	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	24
(b) Hospitals	—	—	9	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	10	9
(c) Local Education Authorities	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
(d) Other sources	—	—	9	13	2	1	4	—	2	1	13	13
3. Totals of 1 and 2 above	—	—	88	124	19	11	30	32	19	11	118	156
4. No. of patients removed from the register during the year on account of:—												
(a) Death	—	—	4	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	7
(b) Removal out of area	—	—	3	10	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	12
(c) Admitted to hospital for long-term care	—	—	5	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	10
(d) No longer in need of Mental Health Service	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
(e) Other reasons	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
5. No. of patients on register at 31st December, 1962	—	—	71	90	16	11	28	30	16	11	99	120

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Classification of Patients as at 31st December, 1962

	Mentally ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals			
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Classification of patients under L.H.A. care at 31-12-62 :—																				
(a) Attending Day Training Centre	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	10	5	11	9	10	6
(b) In Residential Training Centre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Resident in L.H.A. home/hostel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Resident in private home/hostel at L.H.A. expense ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Receiving home visits and not included in (a) to (d) above ...	—	—	71	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	18	25	5	2	89	114
TOTAL ...	—	—	71	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	28	30	16	11	99	120
2. No. of Patients in area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-62 :—																				
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. No. of admissions for temporary residential care during 1962 :—																				
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	2
(b) Elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTIONS 29 and 30

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

A scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons (general classes) provides a range of services available to any person who is substantially and permanently handicapped by any disability other than a defect of hearing or sight (whose welfare is provided for under separate schemes). A comprehensive register of all such handicapped persons is maintained, and at the end of the year there were 135 persons on the register, classified according to age and disability.

During 1962, adaptations to the houses of four registered handicapped persons were carried out, free of cost to the applicant, to mitigate the effects of their disabilities.

Holidays at Handicapped Persons' Holiday Homes were provided under the scheme for two persons, charges being made where applicable according to the financial circumstances of the applicant.

During the year, distinguishing car badges were issued to six severely disabled drivers to ease their traffic and parking difficulties, bringing the total number of drivers supplied with badges under this scheme to sixteen at the end of the year.

Facilities for the tuition and practice of handicrafts are provided through the services of the Occupational Therapist who is employed by Lancashire County Health Division No. 16. The number of handicapped persons visited at home for instruction in occupational therapy was 34, the total number of visits being 850. A handicraft centre was also held weekly at Lostock Clinic and this was attended by 30 handicapped persons.

A social welfare centre is provided by The Urmston and District Handicapped Persons' Club on a voluntary basis at the Flixton Institute, and 30 handicapped persons registered in the Borough are members of this club. Ambulance service transport was provided for a number of members who were unable to travel on public service vehicles, and voluntary car transport was also provided in a number of cases.

**Details of Handicapped Persons included on the
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)
as at 31st December, 1962**

Disability	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female					M.	F.
	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-		
A/E	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	2	6	8	99
F	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	6	15	3	233
G	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	22
H/L	—	1	3	2	6	—	—	—	1	5	12	66
Q/T	—	—	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	2	10	77
V	—	—	9	4	4	—	5	12	5	8	17	300
U/W-Mental disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U/W-Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11
Y	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Z	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	22
TOTALS	—	1	15	15	24	3	6	17	16	38	55	800

CODE :— A/E Amputation.
F Arthritis and Rheumatism.
G Congenital malformations and deformities.
H/L Diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary, heart or circulatory and respiratory systems, and diseases of the skin.

CODE :— Q/T Injuries and diseases of upper and lower limbs and the spine.
V Organic nervous diseases.
U/W Psychoneurosis and psychosis.
X Tuberculosis (respiratory).
Y Tuberculosis (other than respiratory).
Z General diseases and injuries not included above (e.g., asthma, diabetes, malaria).

Welfare Services for the Handicapped

(b) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The County Council's Welfare Services for Blind and Partially Sighted Persons are provided under a scheme made in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The administration of these services in respect of residents in the Borough has now been delegated to the Borough Council with effect from 1st April, 1962.

In this area, the day to day operation of the scheme is carried out through the agency of the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, 30 Tonman Street, Deansgate, Manchester, to which the Home Teacher of the Blind is seconded for duty.

Brief details of the scheme are given as follows :—

1. Register of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The scheme requires that a register should be kept of blind persons and also a register of partially sighted persons, and as a condition for obtaining services under the scheme an applicant must be on one or other of these registers. Persons who are referred for registration are visited in the first instance by the Home Teacher of the Blind to complete preliminary details. Arrangements are then made for the person to be examined by a recognised Ophthalmologist, the fee being paid by the Authority.

During the year 1962, ten examinations and ten re-examinations were arranged.

(a) Number of registered blind persons as at 31st December, 1962

	Age Group						
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total
Males	—	4	—	14	11	22	51
Females	—	1	—	11	12	37	61
Total	—	5	—	25	23	59	112

(b) Number of registered partially sighted persons as at 31st December, 1962

	Age Group						Total
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	
Males	—	—	2	3	3	3	11
Females	—	—	—	2	3	10	15
Total	—	—	2	5	6	13	26

(c) Source of reference

The following statement is an analysis of the source of reference of persons for inclusion on the blind or partially sighted persons' register :—

(i) General practitioner	...	...	...	1
(ii) Medical source other than general practitioner	...	...	...	4
(iii) National Assistance Board	...	...	...	3
(iv) Lay source other than National Assistance Board	...	...	...	2

2. Visiting of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

When persons have been examined and are included in one of the above-mentioned categories they are visited regularly by the Home Teacher of the Blind whose duties include :—

- Discovery of blind or partially sighted persons and ascertainment of their needs.
- The visitation of blind or partially sighted persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the Council.
- Teaching them whenever practicable to read embossed literature.
- Instructing them in simple pastime occupations in their homes or elsewhere and in methods of overcoming the effects of their disability.
- Generally assisting in promoting their welfare.
- Advising them of all available social services.
- Paying particular attention to those persons, who are also suffering from some other form of handicap, the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness or partial sight.

- (h) Organising Social Centres and Handicraft Classes.
- (i) Advising the blind or partially sighted persons how to claim the financial assistance to which they are entitled from pensions or the National Assistance Board.

3. Workshops for the Blind

Arrangements have been made for a number of blind persons to be employed in Workshops which are provided by voluntary agencies for the blind. At the end of the year three men and three women registered in the Borough were employed in the workshops, engaged in such occupations as machine knitting, brush-making, mattress-making and shoe repairing.

4. Home Employment

Blind persons desirous of engaging in work on their own account may be assisted by having their earnings augmented in accordance with an approved scale. One person was receiving assistance in this way at the end of the year.

5. Employment in Open Industry

Many blind persons do not wish to be employed in a Workshop for the Blind but prefer to work in open industry. In appropriate cases steps may be taken in consultation with the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Ministry of Labour and the Employment Officer of the Royal National Institute for the Blind to obtain suitable employment.

Occupations of Blind Persons employed in open industry as at 31st December, 1962

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Music Teacher	1	—	1
Shorthand Typist	2	1	3
Braille Copyist	—	1	1
Collector	1	—	1
Machine Tool Operator ...	7	—	7
Inspector	1	—	1
Piano Tuners	2	—	2
Electric Plater's Assistant...	—	1	1
Labourers	1	—	1
Domestic	—	1	1
Waitress	—	1	1
Driver's mate	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	16	5	21
	==	==	==

6. General Social Welfare of the Blind

(a) Library Services

Arrangements are made for the loan of Braille books through the National Library for the Blind.

Talking books are supplied through the Nuffield Talking Book Library for the benefit of blind persons who have been unable to learn Braille. Four persons were in possession of talking-book reproducing machines at the end of the year.

(b) Social and Handicraft Centres

Social and Handicraft Centres are held at the Civic Theatre, Dorset Street, Stretford on the following days :—

Social Centre ... Thursdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.
Handicraft Centre ... Tuesdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.

(c) Facilities for Holidays

Arrangements may be made for the provision of holidays for blind persons of one or two weeks' duration, longer holidays being arranged only in very exceptional circumstances.

Applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost of the holiday in accordance with the scale for handicapped persons, and holidays were arranged for five persons under this scheme during 1962, all being free of cost.

7. Residential Accommodation for Aged Blind Persons

For various reasons it is found in some cases that aged blind persons cannot be looked after satisfactorily at home or they may be living alone and are in need of care and attention within the meaning of Section 21(1)(a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In such cases arrangements may be made for their admission to Homes for the Blind managed by Voluntary Organisations.

8. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The following statement gives information as to the incidence of blindness with particular reference to cataract and glaucoma among old people and retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants :—

(i) Number of cases registered as blind or partially sighted during the year 1962 in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :— (a) no treatment ... (b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)...	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retro- lental Fibro- plasia	Others
(a) no treatment ...	3	2	—	11
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)...	3	—	—	3
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	—	—	—	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations carried out by the medical staff during 1962 included the following :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees :—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them 	62
(b) No. of forms M.E.5 (statements of fitness) scrutinised 	299
(c) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of Form M.E.5.	12
(ii) For entry to Stretford Borough Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes... ...	80
(iii) For entry to other Local Authority Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	2
(iv) Fitness to resume work 	5
(v) Children Act, 1948 } Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 }	39
(vi) Employment of children outside school hours 	162
(vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges ...	54
(viii) Children attending Camp Schools 	61

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

All premises used as day nurseries and all child minders as defined in this Act must be registered and comply with the standards adopted by the Local Health Authority.

These standards are designed to prevent overcrowding, to ensure that adequate facilities are available and in general to provide for the health and safety of the children. Periodic inspections are carried out by the medical staff to ensure that the conditions of registration are observed.

There were four Registered Child Minders in the Borough as at the 31st December, 1962, the total number of authorised child places being 29.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present to you my Fourteenth Annual Report covering the work of your Public Health Inspectors and the Public Cleansing Service. In view of the importance of the part played by environmental hygiene in the domestic and communal circumstances of resident: within the Borough, these Reports resemble milestones along the road to better health and improved environment.

The year under review has been one of steady progress in all aspects of public health which are entrusted to the Borough Council. Two spheres of activity which are prominent in the public eye are those of clean air and sound housing, and it is possible to report that both of these matters have been dealt with most effectively. One of the more gratifying aspects of domestic smoke control is the way in which the general public are accepting the Council's proposals as a definite health measure. Whereas, three years ago there was opposition to clean air, the general attitude to-day is one of acceptance as more and more people realise the benefits which can accrue during the winter months. In the pages which follow reference is made to the position which has now been reached, whereby approximately one-quarter of the acreage of the Borough is covered by confirmed Smoke Control Orders. The four Smoke Control Areas are all contiguous and within a short time the combined area will also connect with Smoke Control Areas created by adjoining local authorities.

The year under review has also seen substantial progress in the demolition of outmoded and unfit dwellinghouses

and their replacement by modern flats for the accommodation of displaced families. Now that more areas of cleared land are becoming available the rehousing of displaced families is also quickening as evidenced by the appearance of a third tower block of flats under construction at the time of preparation of this Report.

I again wish to place on record the helpfulness of all members of Council, and, in particular, the enthusiasm of members of Health Committee for the public health aims of the Department. My thanks too are due to colleagues both in this and other Departments for their unstinting efforts to ensure the smooth progress of the many and varied duties entrusted to your officers.

Yours obediently,

J. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

(1) INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(a) Investigation of Complaints

The number of complaints both written and verbal concerning defects, nuisances and unsatisfactory conditions related to environmental hygiene totalled 1,069 for the year. The nature of the items reported and the numbers received and investigated are shown in the following table :—

Nature of Complaint						Number Received
Obstructed drains	...	...	...	...	...	54
Obstructed cellar drains...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Obstructed watercloset	...	...	...	...	...	14
Obstructed yard drains	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective watercloset	...	...	...	...	...	18
Defective plaster...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defective dustbin	...	...	...	...	...	133
Defective house roof	...	...	...	...	...	91
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	3
.....Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective gutters...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dampness of house	...	...	...	...	...	27
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	89
General insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	26
House infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	...	139
Rats and mice infesting dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	199
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated)	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food	...	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	127
TOTAL						1,069

(b) Nature of Visits and Inspections

It is gratifying to report a further significant increase in the number of visits and inspections during the year under review. The visits totalled 15,481 as against 13,368 in the previous year and this reflects the greater use being made of your technical staff by reason of permitting the use of private cars for personal travelling. The table below gives a classified statement of the nature and scope of the work undertaken :—

Visits and Inspections	Number
Houses—	
Public Health Acts	1,350
Housing Acts	634
Rent Acts	45
Improvement Grants	178
Infectious Diseases	361
Houses Let in Lodgings	81
Drainage Inspections and Tests	1,196
Rivers and Streams	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	25
Vacant Land and Dumps	57
Stables and Piggeries	9
Rats and Mice Infestation	109
Vermin	314
Visits for Estates Department	1,233
Factories with Power	145
Factories without Power	22
Workplaces	9
Outworkers' Rooms	18
Offices	22
Cinemas, Public Houses, etc.	26
Petroleum Acts	110
Schools	16
Shops Act	179
Offensive Trades	8
Smoke Observations	174
Boilerhouses	149
Smoke Control Area	4,281
Interviews with Owners	390
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Public Health Act	1,403
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Housing Act ...	65
Miscellaneous	1,404

Visits and Inspections	Number
MEAT AND FOODS—	
Slaughterhouses	231
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	133
Fishmongers and Poulterers	25
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	79
Grocers and Other Food Shops	141
Bakehouses	69
Fried Fish Shops	9
Dairies and Milk Shops... ..	17
Food Vehicles	12
Ice Cream Premises	43
Restaurants and Canteens	250
Other Food Premises	138
Milk Samples	69
Food and Drug Samples	161
Ice Cream Samples	40
Other Samples	47
TOTAL	15,481

(c) Resultant Action

Consequent upon the task of inspection and supervision of environmental conditions, your inspectorate detected many defects, contraventions and items of disrepair which called for the service of notices requiring the abatement of public health nuisances and amelioration of unsatisfactory conditions. Informal action is usually successful in securing prompt attention to work required thereby, but invariably recourse has to be had to statutory action in a small percentage of cases. The tabulated statement which follows shows the extent to which formal action had to be invoked during the course of the year ;—

STATUTORY NOTICES

Section of Act	Subject	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1961	Served	Abated	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1962
Public Health Act, 1936					
24	Maintenance of a length of public sewer	—	17	17	—
39	Drainage	—	39	35	4
45	Defective watercloset	1	6	7	—
60	Means of escape in case of fire	9	—	8	1
91-100	Conditions prejudicial to health ...	7	37	32	12
Housing Act, 1957					
16	Time and Place Notices	—	5	4	1
17(1)	Demolition Order	—	4	1	3
36	Notice requiring execution of works or reduction of number of occupants of house let in lodgings	2	—	2	—
	TOTAL	19	108	106	21

It will be observed that the number of notices outstanding at any one time is relatively small and the formal procedure necessary for a whole year is at a much decreased level than was the case only three years ago. As a result of the service of notices, both formal and informal, and by dint of interviews and explanatory letters, the quantity and nature of work executed to remedy defects and contraventions was quite considerable and is analysed in the table which follows :—

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied					Number
Houses—					
Chimneys and stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	24
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	42
Dampness abated	...	...	...	...	19
Damp-proof courses provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous conditions remedied	...	...	...	...	31
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	63
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Food stores provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Garden paths repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Handrails fixed in staircases	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	181
Repairs to water supplies	...	...	...	...	3
Rooms cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	24
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	12
Stairs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	1
Walls (external) re-pointed, etc.	...	...	...	...	40
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	28
Water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	11
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Drainage—					
Drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	...	49
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	19
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Waterclosets—					
New waterclosets provided	...	...	...	...	1
Watercloset compartments repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Watercloset pedestals provided	...	...	...	...	4
Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
Watercloset seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins—					
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	1,295
Miscellaneous—					
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Contraventions remedied in—					
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	1
Shops	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers' premises	...	...	...	...	2
Food premises generally	...	...	...	...	10
Stables and piggeries	...	...	...	...	4
Factories and workplaces	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	1
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ...					2,012

(2) FOOD CONTROL

(a) Meat Inspection at Time of Slaughter

The meat inspection service at the Mode Wheel Abattoir is regarded as the first line of defence against the spread of certain animal diseases which are communicable to man by the ingestion of diseased butcher's meat. The work is exacting and calls for a specialised knowledge of animal pathology in order that public health may be safeguarded. Over the years a one hundred per cent. inspection of animals slaughtered has been achieved, and not only has the Department prevented unwholesome and diseased meat from entering the market for human consumption but has on occasion been able to assist the tracing of infection in live animals on the farm. Food animals slaughtered within the Borough are usually of good quality but the following tabulated statements show the incidence of disease in relation to the numbers of animals killed and inspected during the year :—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND
INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

1962	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep
Number killed Number inspected } All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci : Whole carcasses condemned Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	3,257 2 253 7·8% — 53 1·6%	2,068 5 98 4·9% — 33 1·5%	40 1 — 2·5% — — —	8,621 7 — ·08% — — —

WHOLE CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Disease	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep
Oedema	3	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	1	1	—	—
Emaciation	—	—	—	—	6
Moribund	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—
Fevered Bruising	1	—	—	—	—
Empyæmia	—	—	—	1	—

The total weight of carcase meat and offal condemned and surrendered was 5 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs. and this was stained with the official green dye to prevent its use for human food. Daily arisings of unsound and diseased meat were removed from the slaughterhouses on contract and thereafter processed into fertilisers and animal feeding stuffs. In accordance with an agreement made with the slaughtering firms, one-quarter of the proceeds from the surrendered meat and offal was retained by the Department to cover handling of the material.

(b) Examination of Other Foods

Whereas the suitability of butchers' meat for human consumption is the responsibility of the Department right from the time of slaughter of food animals, all other foods are prepared and processed quite independently by the various food traders concerned. The initial examination and testing of various other foods before reaching the market is undertaken by the producers and manufacturers themselves and little or no control is exercised by the local authority until the foods are distributed by way of wholesale and retail channels. The need for quality control is uppermost in the minds of the producers and extensive laboratory facilities are maintained and used for this purpose. This calls for regular inspection of all types of food in shops, bakehouses, warehouses, canteens and factories. Decisions on fitness of various foods for human consumption are being made week by week, and where foodstuffs are judged to be unfit the food traders surrender them for destruction. During the year the following types of food were destroyed in the quantities stated :—

		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat	...	—	18	—	15
Canned Fruit	...	—	4	1	18
Canned Veg.	...	—	1	1	18
Fresh Meat	...	—	—	3	13
Bacon and Ham...		—	—	3	13
Jam	...	—	—	1	3
Dried Fruit	...	—	—	—	20
Miscellaneous	...	1	8	1	4
Total		2	14	1	20

(c) Sampling and Testing of Food

Your Inspectors continued the regular sampling of items of food and drugs for the purpose of quality control to ensure that such articles of food and drugs were of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. Of the 180 samples taken during the year under review only six samples showed any irregularity and as the question of adulteration did not arise informal action was taken to rectify the position.

Results from the testing of ice cream samples were more than satisfactory as all the 33 samples purchased were found to be of Grade I standard when subjected to the modified methylene blue reduction test for keeping quality. The sampling procedure was backed up by investigations in respect of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, and 43 visits were made to ice cream premises for the purpose of examining equipment and methods of sterilisation and to ensure full compliance with requirements regarding pasteurisation, cooling and refrigeration of the product. Three premises are registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, whilst 195 premises were in use for the retail sale of ice cream mainly in pre-packed form. Control was also exercised over ice cream vans operating within the Borough in respect of food hygiene requirements and the prevention of undue noise in the evenings from chimes advertising the approach of the mobile traders.

(d) Food Premises

At the end of the year 1962 there were 488 separate premises within the Borough used for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food for human consumption. The standards of construction and hygiene were found to be very satisfactory and few cases of inadequate equipment or structural faults were found during the 1,147 inspections made in respect of

food premises. Neglect of proper management in a bake-house and inadequate arrangements for supervision in a snack bar resulted in deterioration of conditions, and recourse had to be taken to statutory action to remedy the contraventions in both cases. A small restaurant and snack bar bordering the trunk road was rapidly deteriorating in appearance and structural stability. A portion of the premises comprised a timber and glass structure and this connected with a brick-built structure formerly used as a shelter in the days of horse-drawn hackney carriages. The buildings were considered to be detrimental to the amenities of the locality and formal notice was served on the proprietor to restore the portion owned by him. Following his failure to comply with the notice, the Council resolved to demolish the property at the end of the year under review.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and provision dealers	145
Greengrocers and fruiterers	42
Fishmongers and game dealers	3
Meat shops	42
Confectioners	39
Fish friers	25
Sugar confectionery, ice cream, etc.	57
Canteens, cafes, licensed premises	117
Others	18
TOTAL	488

(e) Promotion of Food Hygiene

A high standard of food hygiene was maintained during the year in respect of the preparation, storage and sale of food, and it is gratifying to report generally a full compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations. New and additional equipment and fittings were supplied in compliance with these requirements and 1,147 visits and inspections of food premises confirmed that food handling practice was being exercised properly. Exceptions to the general rule included a green-

grocer's shop, a modern snack-bar, an old established bake-house and a shop in property leased by the Council. In the case of the shops informal action secured the desired improvements, but formal action was necessary in the other cases and successful prosecutions were instituted against the proprietors.

Despite suitable standards of structure, equipment, cleanliness and food handling in food premises both within and without the Borough, instances of contamination or spoilage of food arise and require systematic investigation. Seven such complaints arose during the year and covered such items as mould growth on meat and fruit, an horticultural beetle in the filling of fruit pie, wire in bottled condiment, a black substance in a bottle of milk, and a steam fly in an imported can of chopped pork. All cases were investigated to prevent a recurrence of the trouble and although prosecution was recommended in one case, mitigating circumstances in the other cases led to the issue of serious warnings of more drastic action in the event of a repetition.

(3) PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Measurement and Testing

During the past four years whilst your Chief Public Health Inspector has occupied the position of Honorary Technical Officer to the Standing Conference on Air Pollution (Region South-West from Manchester), notable changes have been introduced to obtain measurements of air pollution which will give additional information to indicate progress made in reducing both industrial and domestic pollution. From 1948 to 1962 estimates of pollution obtained at monthly intervals furnished valuable information regarding dust and grit deposit and the relative activity of sulphur dioxide at selected sites. The introduction of new instruments from 1960 has furnished additional details of actual daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide. The monthly estimates are still being obtained and when tabulated and analysed give useful information regarding seasonal trends of pollution in relation to climatic conditions. Supplemented by the new readings giving actual concentration of pollution they show a welcome overall reduction in the pollution of the atmosphere within the Borough, and indicate that the domestic smoke problem has a greater bearing on the harmful effects of air pollution than was previously estimated.

The industrial zone of Trafford Park continues to show a gradual reduction in visible pollution by dust and grit as recorded by the standard deposit gauge located near Mosley Road. Although the estimated fall-out is greater here than in Longford Park, where a similar instrument is located, it

should be remembered that the deposit gauge does not take account of the more finely divided particles of visible pollution which do not fall readily towards the ground. These finely divided particles (popularly known as "smoke") are capable of measurement by the volumetric apparatus from which a figure giving the daily concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre is obtained. Our daily readings have established that the concentration of smoke does not vary a great deal as between industrial and residential areas. Accordingly, the disparity between the figures for estimated monthly deposit at Trafford Park and Longford Park is not as significant as may at first sight appear.

The mean monthly value for total solids during the year under review showed a significant decrease in respect of Trafford Park as the estimated deposit of dust and grit fell from 40·6 tons to 34·29 tons per square mile when compared with the mean value for the previous year. The unit in which deposited matter is expressed is misleading insofar as the estimate is only typical of a small area around the instrument, certainly nothing like a square mile, and, furthermore, 34 tons per square mile per month is equivalent to very little more than one-third of an ounce per square yard in approximately thirty days.

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER
by Deposit Gauges
Tons per square mile per month
1962

Site		Rain (ins.)	pH Value	Insoluble Matter	Soluble Matter	Total Solids
A.E.I. Ltd., (West Works) TRAFFORD PARK :						
January, 1962	...	2.84	3.9	36.13	13.96	50.09
February	...	1.85	3.0	26.31	10.40	36.71
March	...	1.85	3.7	22.43	8.86	31.29
April	...	2.36	3.8	19.73	7.95	27.68
May	...	2.29	3.9	30.87	8.20	39.07
June	...	0.83	5.0	30.65	6.00	36.65
July	...	2.32	4.0	17.84	6.94	24.78
August	...	4.81	4.6	21.40	8.53	29.93
September	...	2.80	4.1	22.80	7.01	29.81
October	...	1.85	4.0	25.60	10.28	35.88
November	...	1.22	3.9	21.34	7.40	28.74
December	...	3.15	3.9	27.48	13.34	40.82
MONTHLY MEAN	...					34.29
LONGFORD PARK :						
January, 1962	...	3.11	4.3	19.40	7.11	26.51
February	...	1.85	3.8	24.66	5.25	29.91
March	...	2.01	4.1	7.38	4.04	11.42
April	...	2.52	4.0	6.34	4.45	10.79
May	...	2.44	4.1	6.77	3.50	10.27
June	...	0.91	5.4	3.47	2.24	5.71
July	...	2.44	4.2	5.60	4.18	9.78
August	...	4.81	4.9	7.07	3.06	10.13
September	...	2.80	4.6	5.46	3.43	8.89
October	...	2.01	4.4	4.21	5.45	9.66
November	...	1.26	3.9	5.10	3.09	8.19
December	...	3.31	4.0	3.95	7.38	11.33
MONTHLY MEAN	...					12.72

Records of the activity of sulphur dioxide obtained by the lead peroxide method at monthly intervals over a period of many years show fluctuations in seasonal concentrations and a pronounced rise and fall in alternate years. The effect of climatic conditions has a marked influence on the measurements recorded even when the emissions of sulphur dioxide to atmosphere are of similar volume. Furthermore the summer readings are invariably smaller than those for the winter months but the reduction is most noticeable in residential areas owing to fewer domestic fires being in use in warmer weather. The ratio between winter and summer readings is approximately 3 : 1 whilst in more industrial areas the divergence between winter and summer readings is in the order of 2 : 1. The following table sets out the monthly readings at five stations within the Borough :—

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE
expressed as mgms SO₃/day/100 cm² Batch A.Pb02
Monthly Results — 1962

Month	STATIONS				
	Longford Park	Lostock Library	A.E.I. Ltd., Mosley Road	A.E.I. Ltd., West Works	Victoria Park
January ...	2.75	3.75	8.28	5.45	3.31
February	2.70	3.33	6.66	5.97	2.75
March ...	2.69	3.35	5.27	4.57	2.97
April ...	2.07	2.79	4.64	4.76	2.30
May ...	1.31	1.92	4.54	4.54	1.53
June ...	0.86	1.03	4.61	4.10	0.77
July ...	0.90	1.49	3.38	3.31	1.09
August ...	0.70	1.20	(a)	3.99	1.20
September	0.95	1.60	4.80	2.40	1.27
October ...	1.37	2.18	5.18	3.52	1.65
November	2.73	3.48	4.88	3.44	3.03
December	3.36	4.12	6.78	5.21	3.71
MONTHLY MEAN ...	1.87	2.52	5.36	4.27	2.13

(a) Cylinder destroyed.

Daily concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide are determined at the Town Hall and A.E.I. (Manchester) Ltd., Trafford Park. Results obtained over a period of three years indicate that the concentration of smoke is not necessarily greater in industrial areas than in residential areas. Indeed the following table of results shows a greater concentration of smoke around the Town Hall, and in some months a greater concentration of sulphur dioxide than those recorded in Trafford Park.

DAILY MEASUREMENTS OF SMOKE AND SO2

Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

1962

1. SITE :—TOWN HALL, STRETFORD

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	447	2,528	60	363	1,254	61
February ...	249	816	88	318	479	122
March ...	404	768	104	405	756	138
April ...	183	448	76	276	418	108
May ...	143	416	48	229	469	79
June ...	82	232	8	163	254	62
July ...	95	204	40	168	259	35
August ...	75	188	28	137	266	59
September ...	157	332	48	188	394	72
October ...	293	596	60	317	899	78
November ...	464	1,756	88	449	1,602	153
December ...	609	3,144	96	578	2,101	179

2. SITE :—A.E.I. (Manchester) LTD., TRAFFORD PARK

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	440	1,750	70	440	2,006	46
February ...	190	760	70	336	672	92
March ...	340	710	60	382	629	154
April ...	130	400	40	271	477	154
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	70	220	10	149	266	60
July ...	50	180	20	135	329	54
August ...	170	360	10	153	300	92
September ...	90	180	20	164	521	71
October ...	240	580	20	269	663	54
November ...	401	1,830	110	399	1,172	114
December ...	420	2,820	60	514	2,540	226

(b) Industrial Programme

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, applicable to industrial plant for steam raising and various types of furnaces used for process work and incineration have received ready acceptance in most quarters and industry in general has played an important part in reducing visible pollution of the air. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to the marked reduction in the level of dust and grit in Trafford Park since the Clean Air Act was introduced and the fairly reasonable level of smoke concentration when compared with more residential areas. This gives point to the claims already made regarding the improvements in industrial plant within the Borough and the high standard of plant maintenance. Greater efficiency in the use of fuel and control of processes has not only resulted in less visible pollution but here is reason to conclude that pollution of the air by gaseous compounds of sulphur has also been reduced. Compared with results obtained five years ago the activity of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was reduced significantly during 1962.

The control of boiler plant and furnaces continued during the year and 149 visits were made for this purpose. Special attention was given to installations which are known to be liable to emit smoke, and where improvements have not been effected owing to structural drawbacks in the associated buildings. After June, 1963 such circumstances will no longer imply the possibility of exemption from the provisions restricting the emission of dark smoke as temporary exemptions will no longer be available after the expiration of the seven year period.

In four instances prior approval of boiler plant was requested and granted after a close examination of the proposals had confirmed that the proposed new plant was capable of being operated continuously without the production of dark smoke. The aim of the Department to minimise the emission of dark smoke by industry was furthered by taking time-recorded smoke observations on 174 occasions. Four contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations were recorded and three of these were considered blameworthy and proceedings were recommended. The fourth case was concerned with the design of oil burners and as active steps were already being taken to modify the burners, a warning letter was sent to the management.

(c) Domestic Smoke Control

Steady progress was made during the year in the control of smoke from dwellinghouses in accordance with the agreed programme for the creation of smoke control areas. Following numerous visits in connection with the adaptation of appliances, Smoke Control Area No. 2 became operative on the 1st October, 1962 and Smoke Control Areas Nos. 3 and 4 were declared during the year. In the case of Area No. 3 two objections were lodged against its creation by residents in the proposed area. Both persons when interviewed were found to be in favour of clean air but had strong views on the means whereby the cleanliness of the atmosphere should be attained, and both agreed to withdraw their objections in order to obviate a public Inquiry. The Smoke Control Order was confirmed without amendment and comes into force on the 1st July, 1963, whilst Area No. 4 becomes operative on 1st November, 1963.

By next winter almost one-quarter of the acreage of the Borough will be covered by operative Smoke Control Orders embracing 3,701 premises in addition to a further 1,700 post-war Council houses and flats made smokeless by tenancy agreements. Further extensions of domestic smoke control have been scheduled and survey work is progressing quite actively, side by side with the supervision of necessary adaptations of heating appliances in confirmed areas. For this latter purpose 4,281 visits and inspections were made during the year.

(4) HOUSING CONDITIONS

(a) Standard of Existing Property

With the exception of two localities which have been designated as Redevelopment Areas, the condition of the majority of dwellinghouses is reasonably satisfactory and accounts for some 90 per cent. of the 18,875 dwellinghouses which were occupied at the end of 1962. Thus the standard of property generally is good and in accordance with bye-law standards of construction. There were still 656 houses at the close of 1962 without baths, washbasins and complete hot water supply. All dwellinghouses are provided with separate waterclosets and approximately 3,115 have no internal watercloset. The position is being rectified gradually as more property owners take advantage of the standard improvement grant.

The least desirable housing conditions are found in houses in multiple occupation, but relatively few cases of serious overcrowding and lack of amenities were encountered during the year under review. An extended survey of such properties has provided a basis for effective action in the future, and the key to improvement in most difficult cases seems to be the

application of Management Orders with a Direction to limit numbers. The most frequent contravention is the lack of secondary means of escape in case of fire and this is being tackled vigorously in view of the serious nature of the possible consequences of non-compliance.

(b) Repairs to Dwellinghouse Property

During the course of the year 388 houses were made fit for human habitation after informal action or formal notice under Public Health or Housing Acts. Statutory Abatement Notices were found to be necessary in 83 instances and work was done in default in 30 cases. The volume of work for the detection of housing defects and supervision of repairs reached a total of 1,769 visits to 1,167 dwellinghouses, in which essential repairs were carried out or unsatisfactory conditions were remedied.

(c) Clearance of Unfit Dwellings

Further progress was made in the clearance of unfit and outmoded dwellinghouses and the provision of new houses and flats to accommodate the displaced families during the year 1962, and, in addition, a further 229 dwellinghouses were represented as unfit for human habitation.

DWELLINGS REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Date	Area	Properties	Number	
			Dwellings	Occupants
13.2.62	No. 12	891-907 Chester Road	9	28
5.6.62	No. 13	28 and 30 Lucy Street	2	—
5.6.62	No. 14	161-167 Tamworth Street	4	10
10.7.62	No. 15	1-15 Tenby Street 37, 40, 42, 44 Cornbrook Park Road		
		2-22 and 1-23 Rose Street		
		2 and 4 Virgil Street	37	123
11.9.62	No. 16	3-11 Cornbrook Park Rd.		
		13-25 Virgil Street	12	47
9.10.62	No. 17	27-31 Cornbrook Road	3	16
9.10.62	No. 18	3-23 Ogden Street 1-25 Hadfield Street 1-21 and 2-26 Atkinson Street		
		1-23 Bancroft Street	60	181
13.11.62	No. 19	2-26 and 30-46 Clifford Street 1-47 and 2-48 Pickford Street 19-49, 53-65 and 14-24 Bold Street 131 Tamworth Street 12 and 14 Brocklehurst Street		
			102	329
		TOTALS	229	734

There were eight other dwellings dealt with formally as individual unfit houses and two of these were demolished, two were closed, two acquired by agreement, one repaired and made safe and one house (previously closed) demolished in default.

(5) OTHER FACTORS IN ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

The promotion of improved conditions of hygiene and amenity in connection with conditions in schools, factories, shops, offices, cinemas and other premises, together with the routine supervision of drainage work and the control of rodent and insect pests, called for numerous visits and inspections during the year under review.

(a) Control of Amenities in Various Premises

Inspections of shops and offices for the purpose of promoting the health and comfort of workers in non-industrial occupations called for 179 visits to retail shops and 22 visits to offices. The introduction of a statutory standard for overcrowding, lighting, ventilation, temperature, sanitary accommodation and other circumstances in these premises is still awaited and the Department at present relies on a presumptive standard of amenity in shops and offices. In all cases it was found that the standard adopted was being attained and no cases occurred where conditions were found to be unsatisfactory. In the case of retail shops, control was also exercised over closing hours, restriction of Sunday trading and conditions relating to the health and welfare of shop assistants. Visits of a similar nature were undertaken in relation to amenities in cinemas and public houses and conditions found during the 26 visits which were made were quite satisfactory.

Inspections of the various schools within the Borough were continued during the year in relation to sanitary accommodation, drainage, washing facilities, provision of drinking water and facilities for school meals, together with the condition of yard surfaces. The generally high standard of school premises was maintained during the year and any items of disrepair found during inspection were given prompt attention.

Visits to factories where mechanical power is employed are restricted to the sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation and 105 visits were made in this connection. Other aspects of welfare and amenity in these premises are the concern of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories and on one occasion it was found necessary to refer unsatisfactory conditions to the Factory Inspector for enforcement. Where mechanical power is not employed the Department has the

supervision of a wider range of amenities and 22 visits were made in this connection, together with nine visits to ensure the suitability of sanitary accommodation on building sites. Arising from the aforementioned visits, only 19 defects, relating mainly to cleanliness of premises, were detected and these were remedied without delay thus obviating the need for formal proceedings. During the year outwork was being carried out in 38 dwellinghouses within the Borough and visits were made in each case to ensure that conditions were satisfactory with regard to cleanliness and possibilities of the spread of infection.

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, two premises were registered as offensive trades and during the year renewal of consent to the carrying on of these trades was granted following satisfactory reports of the conduct of each business. The work carried on comprises fat melting and gut scraping and the eight visits which were made showed that the conduct of the business was in accordance with bye-law requirements.

The control of temporary structures used for human habitation is also called for by the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and although no sites are available for the stationing of caravans within the Borough, 25 visits were made where caravans were stationed for short periods. Conditions in all cases were found to be satisfactory, and on account of the short duration of the stay in each case no licences were issued during the year.

(b) Drainage

The supervision of drainage work, both in connection with new development and the repair of existing drainage systems, calls for the continuous attention of the Inspectorate. In accordance with an arrangement with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, all plans for new buildings deposited in his Building Surveyor's Section are sent to this Department for examination to ensure that all new drainage and sanitary fittings comply with the bye-law standards.

The work of inspection and testing of drains resulted in 1,196 visits, and it is gratifying to report that all urgent repair or reconstruction of drainage systems was carried out without delay and only in 45 cases was it necessary to serve Statutory Abatement Notices to secure the necessary repairs without undue delay. Special powers are available in the case of combined drains serving more than one property, and in accordance with new legislation it is now possible to arrange for the early repair of drainage defects or the immediate

removal of obstructions from combined drains. The expenditure incurred in this way is apportioned between the various owners of premises which derive benefit from the combined drain, and during the year this action was taken in respect of 77 separate blocks of property and the expenditure apportioned amounted to £134.

(c) Rodent and Insect Pests

The duty of keeping the district free from rats and mice was actively pursued during the course of the year under review, and the appointment of a new Pests Prevention Officer before the end of the year has ensured that the campaign against rats and mice has been continued with the accustomed vigour which the problem merits. Regular visits were made to industrial and commercial premises within the Borough and regular treatment was instituted wherever evidence of infestation was found. The following table shows the work undertaken in connection with surface infestations of rats and mice in different types of properties :—

SURFACE INFESTATION

Type of Property	Premises Treated	No. of Inspections	Rats Killed	Mice Killed
Local Authority ...	28	102	91	85
Dwellinghouses ...	161	532	65	293
Agricultural Land ...	10	14	—	60
Industrial Premises ...	901	1,585	235	1,812
TOTALS ...	1,100	2,233	391	2,250

The systematic poisoning treatments of the public sewers continued during the year and the encouraging results obtained in the sewer treatments has undoubtedly had a beneficial effect in reducing the amount of infestation on the surface. Infestation of the sewers by rats is relatively limited and it will be seen from the comparative figures in the following table that the rodent population has been virtually eliminated from the sewerage system :—

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS

	1961		1962	
	March	September	March	September
Total No. of Manholes	1,994	1,994	1,994	1,994
Number of Manholes Baited	61	62	62	62
Number of Manholes showing pre-bait take	—	2	—	—
Number of Manholes showing complete pre-bait take ...	—	—	1	1

The infestation of properties by household pests (mainly cockroaches, bed bugs and fleas) still continues to form an environmental problem but on a much smaller scale than was found 10 years ago. The number of actual infestations fell from last year's figure of 149 to a total of 111 which included 37 infestations in Council Houses. Reliance was placed on contact insecticides in both liquid and powder form in most cases, but two serious cases of bed bugs merited the use of H.C.N. fumigation. The continued inspection of Council houses and flats which became vacant, together with privately owned houses being vacated by applicants on the Council's waiting list, resulted in 1,233 visits for the detection of evidence of vermin.

(d) Public Safety

Arrangements for the storage of petroleum spirit, petroleum mixtures and carbide of calcium were examined during the year and 110 visits were made for the purpose of testing underground tanks and supervision of various repairs and renewals to equipment in addition to the routine examination of installations. No serious defects were found during the course of the year and all underground tanks which were taken out of use were rendered safe by filling the tanks with water. Storage licences were issued in respect of 157 separate installations and the income from licence fees amounted to £132.7.0.

Control was again exercised over the seasonal sale of fireworks and in every case where shop premises were registered for the sale of these articles a list of requirements and precautions was issued to the shopkeeper concerned.

The roadworthiness of all taxi cabs licensed to ply for hire within the Borough was checked by routine examination during April prior to the issue of the Hackney Carriage Licence. All hackney carriages are now of the regulation taxi cab type and the number, as in previous years, was limited to 16. To meet the extra needs of the three sports stadiums within the Borough, special licences to ply for hire from the three special stands were granted to the proprietors of taxi cabs already licensed to ply for hire elsewhere than in Stretford.

(6) PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Public Mortuary was used on 102 occasions for the admission of bodies under the general direction of the County Police. The following table shows the certified causes of death in respect of each fatality :—

Cause of Death	Number of occasions when Mortuary used
Natural Causes	86
Accidental Death :—	
Multiple injuries 2	
Head injuries 1	
Fractured skull 1	4
Misadventure :	
Fractured skull 1	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 2	3
Suicide :	
Drowning 1	
Coal gas poisoning 2	
Over-dose aspirins 1	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 1	5
Open Verdict :	
Drowning 2	2
Murder :	
Stab wounds 1	
Head and neck wounds ... 1	2
TOTAL ...	102

(7) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

(a) Collection of House Refuse

The organisation for the collection of house refuse on the task system continued to give satisfaction during the year and for the ninth year in succession a regularly weekly collection was attained. The magnitude of the task can be

visualised when it is known that 1,073,057 bin emptyings took place during the course of the year and the number of dustbins emptied per man averaged 121 every working day. In order to achieve this total, each ashbinman brings out and loads approximately two tons of house refuse each day. The smooth running of the collection arrangements was greatly assisted by the prompt renewal of defective dustbins and it is gratifying to note a reduction in the number of bins issued as compared with previous years. The replacements during 1962 totalled 1,295 which represents a significant reduction of more than 200 dustbins renewals as compared with the previous year. Towards the end of the year a new scheme of collection was outlined for adoption in connection with one special round making use of a larger number of bulk containers. At the time of preparing this report arrangements were well in hand for the institution of a special round for refuse collection from flats, maisonettes, schools and the larger shops, whereby the driver and one man can empty, without much manual effort, the equivalent of seven dustbins at once by extending the use of the special vehicle with container lifting equipment.

(b) Disposal of House Refuse

The method of refuse disposal for the full output of refuse collected by the Department is controlled tipping, and the work of trimming, levelling and consolidating the refuse was facilitated by the use of the Track Marshall bulldozer. Approximately one-half of the land available for tipping has been reclaimed and the tip has been constructed in successive layers to a given level governed by town planning approval. Members will recollect that a portion of the tipping land was surrendered to enable the Stretford/Eccles bypass to be constructed, and it seems likely that further inroads into the tipping space available may be made in the near future by the construction of a further ring road passing through Poplar Meadows. Faced with this possibility it will be even more essential to conserve the tipping space still available, and to this end the Committee are strongly recommended to consider the purchase of a suitable loading shovel for the purpose of winning covering material from the older portions of the controlled tip which would be suitable for the purpose. This expedient would have a two-fold effect in that covering material need not be imported to the tip and the excavation from the recovery of suitable material would also add to the space available for new areas of constructional tipping.

The continuation of salvage operations in the face of uncertain demand for waste paper and the imposition of a

quota on quantities to be despatched from the Depot resulted in the following quantities of salvage being recovered and sold during the course of the year :—

Material	Weight			Income		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste ...	209	10	0	942	15	0
Mixed Waste Paper ...	167	3	1	1,299	13	9
Newsprint	2	0	0	17	0	0
Fibreboard	99	17	3	962	18	8
TOTAL ...	578	11	0	3,222	7	5

(8) STAFF

No staff changes occurred during the year, and, consequently, the work of the Department proceeded unhampered and the existing members of the staff displayed a helpfulness which has again made possible the submission of a satisfactory report. As each year passes, new duties are entrusted to the staff and new possibilities of service for the promotion of better health due to an improved environment become evident. A rearrangement of duties had to be made towards the end of the calendar year in order to deal more effectively with houses in multiple occupation and the progressive clearance of unfit houses. Furthermore, the impending cessation of slaughtering at Mode Wheel meant that the Senior Meat Inspector has taken a more active part in the supervision of canteens and the control of premises and commodities covered by food and drugs legislation.

